THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH, JUNE 20, 1845.

NATIVE TICKET.

Since our return, we have learned that the "Natives" have held a Convention and nominated a county ticket. Through some mistake, this ticket, although placed in type, was not published in our paper, and we did not get a sight of it until it came to hand yesterday in some of the Philadelphia papers. We hasten, therefore, to lay it before such of our readers as have not already seen it. It is as follows, as published in the "Native American" of Philadelphia:

"AMERICAN REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.—The American Republican Convention, of Pittsburgh, met on Wednesday, in the New Court House and nominated the following ticket:

Assembly: Francis Karns, East Deer; Jas. E. Sheridan, Wilkins; R. H. Forrester, Allegheny; Thos. Howard, Pittsburgh.
Commissioner: Wm. Cox, Peebles.
Treasurer: Jos. Bowman, Pittsburgh.
Clerk of Court: J. G. Coffin, Allegheny.
Register: Wm. Reinhart, Pittsburgh.
Recorder: Alex. Jaynes, Pittsburgh.
Auditor: David Irwin, Peebles."

With several of the gentlemen on the above ticket we have not the pleasure of an acquaintance, but judging from those we do know, we presume it is a pretty fair ticket; but we doubt much whether *all* the gentlemen nominated will consent to run on a ticket the only effect of which will be to aid the Locofocos. Some of the persons nominated we know have very lately professed great friendship for our present excellent organization, and have manifested a determination to stand by the Antimasonic and Whig party as the only organization which can successfully compete with Locofocoism, and as the only party which clearly and fully expresses the political principles of the majority of the people of this county.

We here take this earliest occasion, since our return, to express our hearty concurrence in the nominations of the late Antimasonic and Whig Convention. The ticket formed is an excellent one, and shall receive our warmest support, and we have not a shadow of a doubt but it will be most triumphantly elected. The Legislative delegation, for a combination of talent, acquirements, and fitness for the station, will hardly be equalled, and we believe will not be excelled, by any nominations in the state. This is saying a good deal, but not more we are convinced than the truth warrants.

We sincerely trust that we shall have the pleasure of still battling together in the same political ranks, with some of the persons named in the above Native ticket. We can hardly believe that they will lend themselves to the designs of a few factious spirits, whose only object can be—at least it is the only one they can possibly expect to accomplish—to divide and injure the Antimasonic and Whig party.

THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE.

Some controversy has taken place, during our absence, between this paper and the Brownsville Herald, in regard to the re-erection of the Monongahela Bridge. The last number of the Herald continues the controversy, and reiterates some previous remarks, charging the Hon. WM. WILKINS with successfully opposing the re-building of the Bridge at an *increased* height, on the ground that it would let boats pass up to Brownsville to the injury of Pittsburgh. We know nothing of the truth of this statement of the Brownsville paper, and have not much doubt that the editor has been misinformed. But we are free to say, that such a reason as the one mentioned is wholly indefensible, and in the highest degree unjust and and selfish. The people of Pittsburgh need no such adventitious means to promote their interests or secure their prosperity, and any man who will reflect a moment will see that the reason given in this case would be absurd. It will not make one particle of difference to Pittsburgh or Brownsville, as far as navigation is concerned, whether the Bridge is rebuilt on the old grade, or a higher one. There is no inducement for any boats to run to Brownsville, except those who follow that trade. None of our Cincinnati or St. Louis packets would make anything by going to Brownsville, as they would have in any event to receive the principal part of their freight and passengers at Pittsburgh, and they cannot afford to lose the time to go to Brownsville. To read our important neighbor at the head of the "Slackwater," one would suppose that he had serious expectations of that thriving little place rivalling Pittsburgh! This is sheer folly. Pittsburgh, from her size and wealth, her geographical position, her situation at the terminus of the Pennsylvania canal, and as the converging point of roads and trade, and means of intercourse with a wide extent of country, is eminently a point for commencing and closing voyages; in this respect no other places on our western waters equal her except New Orleans and St. Louis. How preposterous, then, to suppose that the raising or lowering of a Bridge is going to affect her trade!

As to the proper grade of the Bridge we are not prepared to judge; as we have not had the opportunity of making ourselves thoroughly acquainted with the merits of the subject. But our impression is that the Bridge could be conveniently and beneficially raised several feet, as far as the grade on this side of the river is concerned; how it would operate on the other side we do not know. If we are correct we should be glad to see the Brige raised, to give our Brownsville neighbours the fullest opportunity of rivalling Pittsburgh! If the Bridge cannot be raised, it will not make a particle of difference to Brownsville, as we have a good wharf above the Bridge, and if any Boats are ambitious of running above and below the Bridge, an ingenious mechanic can soon arrange a simple process for lowering the chimneys with very little trouble.

We are sorry to see a disposition on the part of certain persons at Brownsville to quarrel with Pittsburgh. If there was any chance whatever of the two places coming into competition, this would be natural, but under the actual circumstances of the case, it is nonsense. Pittsburgh and Brownsville are intimately connected in business, and the prosperity of one promotes that of the other. There can be no rivalry between them, except in good fellowship and deeds of kindness, and all petty jealousies should be hooted out of existence.

IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR.—We notice a shipment of eight Cannon—thirty-two's we judge—to Cleveland. What fortification they are destined for we are unable to learn.

In a letter, during our late trip, we had occasion to speak of the extensive emigration to Oregon and California at this season, and stated that the enormous number of 7000 souls had left Independence for the far-off regions of the mighty west. The following letter from one of the emigrants gives an interesting account of this immense emigrating party. The only destination spoken of in this letter is Oregon, but Captain HASTINGS, who is well acquainted with every thing concerning the expedition, assured us the largest number would go to California. The best route to Oregon is through the north-eastern corner of California, where the route diverges to the north-west and south-west:

The Emigrants to Oregon.

BANK OF THE NEBRASKIA, May 13, 1845.

To the Editor of the Sangamo Journal:

We have crossed the Nebraskia (or Platte) and Kansas rivers. It is now the 13th of May, and we are encamped on the north bank of the Platte river, where we shall organize preparatory to our arduous journey to the west.

My teams, wagons, cattle, and all concerned, have stood the trip, so far, (all things considered) better than I expected. My cattle are thriving. I kill all my calves.

The present emigrating party consists of about five hundred wagons—one hundred and seven are in our company—thirty-five are a few miles ahead, and some seventy are a few days behind. But it is impossible to speak definitely as regards the number of teams. The number of souls is said to be between six and seven thousand. The number of cattle is immense, exceeding in all probability, ten thousand head. Our teams, horses, mules, ponies, cattle and wagons, stretched out in procession some three miles in length on the broad prairies, present a grand spectacle. The Caw Indians flock around us like crows. Their business is to "swap" ostensibly, but in reality it is begging and stealing. More or less cattle are stolen every night. These Indians are great cowards, poor and faith'ess. They meet you with an air of courtesy, extend the hand of friendship in graceful waving circles to all, and shake hands most heartily with any one of the company who notices them most—and the next business is "swap," "swap." In this traffic the supplying of their present wants is the standard value they attach to money. To all appearances, these Indians are in a wretched, starving condition.

The soil and face of the country, from Independence to the Nebraska river, is equal in point of beauty and fertility to any I have seen. Timber is very scarce. Small groves, however, of an excellent quality, are found along the streams.—The prairies are beautifully rolling—the soil rich and deep. The Nebraska river has shallow banks, and its bottom is quicksand. The creeks which we have crossed, however, that empty into the Ne'raska, have deep banks and muddy bottoms; on some, the soil is more than fifteen feet in depth. These deep channels and muddy bottoms have given us much trouble. Quite a number of cattle in crossing them, get tired, and sometimes we have had to haul from fifteen to twenty out by their horns.

Limestone is abundant on the prairies. A stratum of rock lies on a level, showing itself above ground in almost every declivity which passes its level.

Our road, so far, has been very good, although apparantly not very direct in its course. I can say but little of the prospects of the Oregon emigration. I can now only give you a faint idea of its magnitude, and the character of the people who compose it. From the best information I can obtain, the number of emigrants will be five fold to what it was last year; but you must bear in mind that it was then greatly exaggerated. Of its character, I assure you, so far as I can judge, I can speak in the most flattering terms.

Agreeable acquaintances are every day formed. Gentlemen and ladies, too, of liberal minds and means are in the midst of our social circle. Finally, there is something ennobling in the very idea of an expedition so fraught with consequences, so self-devoting in its effect. No narrow-minded soul is fit for Oregon. If such embark, discord and confusion follow, they will shrink from the undertaking, and escape to the States.—But those whose minds are congenial to the enterprise, present their shoulders to its hardships, their breast to its dangers, and their means and talents to the accomplishment of its purposes, will, I doubt not, be well rewarded.

I have written this in a great hurry. The country, as we advance, becomes more interesting, and in my next, I hope to be able to give some information in regard to "fitting out." I fear we have more cattle than we can protect. We are now obliged to have one hand to every twelve head.

The emigrants are all in good health and spirits. Respectfully, yours, W. B. IDE.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH TO PITTSBURGH.—We are gratified to learn from the following article, from the New York Tribune, that there is a strong probability that Morse's Magnetic Telegraph will shortly be extended to this city, on its route to St. Louis. Even by the meeting of the next Congress it is thought it may be extended to this city, and probably further. This is a most important improvement, and must tend vastly to unite the Union together in indissoluble bonds. When intelligence can be transmitted between New Orleans and New York, or St. Louis and New York, in the space of a few minutes, quite a new era must take place in the transaction of business, and in the cultivation of social intercourse:

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The efforts to establish Magnetic Telegraphs, touching at the principal cities throughout the country, are now likely to be successful. The cost of construction in this country is estimated at $130 per mile. We shall soon have Boston bound to New Orleans, and New York to the great West. Another line is in contemplation, to be called the Atlantic and Mississippi route. It will commence at Philadelphia, (connecting with the lines from New York and Washington.) and run so as to touch *all the State Capitols and large towns* that can conveniently be reached on the route to St. Louis. Branch lines will run Southwardly from this main route to the capitols of Kentucky and Tennessee, and to the cities below Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, so as to include Wheeling, Cincinnati and Louisville; and other branch lines will run Northwardly from the main route, so as to include the principal places along the lakes, between Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie, &c. The arrangements for completing this great central line are entrusted by Mr. Kendall to Henry O'Reilly; and it is understood that enough of the work will be finished with despatch for transmitting to Harrisburgh (if not to Wheeling via Pittsburgh, or even to Columbus in Ohio) an abstract of the President's Message at the commencement of the next session of Congress.

SUGAR.—The N. O. Picayune says:—"We understand that sugar plantations are being opened in various sections of the State, with unprecedented rapidity. Many of the cotton planters have abandoned that cultivation for sugar. More especially is this the case in the Attakapas and Opelousas. We are informed that on the Red River the planters are turning their attention to sugar. Large orders have gone up the river for sugar mills and fixtures, and a number likewise have been sent to Philadelphia."

OFFICIAL.

Appointment by the President.

Louis McLane, of Maryland, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, vice Edw. Everett, recalled.

The Washington Union, in publishing this appointment, remarks:

"We understand that Mr. McLane will probably leave the United States as early as by the steamer of the 15th July."

The "Union" also speaks in the most exalted terms of the character and abilities of Mr. McLane

This appointment seems to give satisfaction to all parties. We have not seen a dissenting remark to the universal pleasure the appointment affords. The Baltimore American anticipates the best consequences. It remarks:

"The mission of Mr McLane is an evidence of an amicable disposition on the part of our Government—of a desire to come to a peaceful settlement. Such was the disposition evinced by Great Britain when Lord Ashburton came on his special embassy to Washington. Our Government is now returning the compliment of a friendly demonstration at a time when the ordinary measures of diplomacy present no means of extrication from the difficulty of mutual estrangement."

CAPT. STOCKTON.—The N. O. Picayune says:—It may be recollected that this officer recently sailed with the fleet from Galveston, on a cruise down the Gulf, intending to look in at Brazos, Santiago, Corpus Christi, and other points in that vicinity. The cause of his sudden return to Galveston, was the illness of the Hon. Mr. Wickliffe, who was on board the Princeton at the time, and who suffered so severely from sickness, that it was necessary to land him at Velasco. We learn by passengers on the New York, that the health of Mr. W. had become completely restored, but we can gather no information as to the future destination of the squadron."

OLD KENTUCKY.—The Lexington (Ky.) Observer says, that the Whig party "in Kentucky are, with some exceptions in a few counties, more united, harmonious, and resolved on victory at this time than they have been for years. They have no difficulty in the way of candidates in any Congressional district in the State, except in that which was so long and ably represented by John White, and even there we have reason to hope that some arrangement will be made within a short time to present an unbroken Whig phalanx in favor of the great cause to which we have been so long devoted."

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.—An enterprising citizen of New York, Mr. C. Whitson, having recently established a line of stages from Yorkville to Pell street, (in the Bowery,) reduced the fare *one half*, and relying on the public for support, has met, within the last few days, with the loss of *thirty valuable horses*, by poison. *Nineteen* are now dead, and *eleven* have the same symptoms which ended in the death of the others. He calls upon the public to sustain him in his loss.

The Legislature of Connecticut adjourned on Saturday. Among the last measures was the introduction of reports and resolutions in favor of the present Tariff, and the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Domain, and against the annexation of Texas. The House declared that Hon. John M. Niles, in voting for annexation in the Senate, acted in opposition to the feelings of a large majority of the people of Connecticut, and of the United States.

Fires were raging awfully in the woods near Bangor, Me., at the last accounts, and the whole atmosphere is filled with dense clouds. A Mr. Joseph McGuire of Glenham, had been burnt to death, in going after help to save his house. On Wednesday the dwelling house and barn of Mr. Amos Emerson in Bangor were consumed. The The destruction of wood, fences, lumber, &c., had been immense.

DEATH OF MR. EDWARD L. CAREY.—It is with deep regret, in which a large portion of our fellow-citizens will share, that we announce the death of Edward L. Carey, Esq. of the firm of Carey & Hart, booksellers and publishers, of this city.—Mr. Carey was the youngest son of our late esteemed townsman Mathew Carey, Esq., and pursued his business in the same house so long and so honorably occupied by his father.—*U. S. Gaz. of Tuesday.*

LAW OF MARRIAGE.—In the Quarter Sessions, on Saturday, in the matter of the application of the Guardians of the Poor for an order on Samuel Nathans to give security for the maintenance of his wife and two children, Judge Parsons delivered an opinion, by which it was decided that said Nathans was married according to the laws of Pennsylvania to Mrs. Nathans. There had been no ceremony performed, but the parties had lived together as man and wife, and the defendant had treated the complainant as a wife in the presence of acquaintances. This opinion establishes that in Pennsylvania marriage is a civil contract, and as such may be proved by admissions and acts of the parties, without the necessity of any particular ceremony.—*Phil. U. S. Gazette.*

NINETEEN YEARS IN A FACTORY.—Last evening, a female aged about forty-five came into our office to purchase a paper. She informed us that she had been an operative in the Lowell mills *nineteen years*, and that her health had been good all the time. She said, "my health is better now than it was when I first began to work in the mill." She had, during the time, saved about $2000, which she had safely invested in the purchase of a farm; and besides, she had given her parents, who were poor, $1150. She had been married, and had one son, who was now absent. Her name was Mrs. Clark. She had worked several years in the Boott Mills, and is now about to commence work on the Massachusetts. Her industry, economy, and contentment deserve the highest praise.—*Lowell Courier.*

FEARFUL AVALANCHE IN SOUTH AMERICA.—Accounts from New Grenada mention the occurrence of a fearful avalanche from the snow capped heights of the Paramo de Ruiz, one of the highest mountains in the centre of the Great Cordillera de los Andes. There had not been sufficient time at the period of the last advices to ascertain with anything like precision, the amount of injury to property and loss of life which had resulted, but we learn that the mass of snow which fell, had carried every thing before it—blocked up the rivers, and caused frightful inundations—had crushed all agriculture, and among other things, extensive plantations of Tobacco, for leagues around, and destroyed, it is supposed, some 1200 human beings. We hope to be enabled at an early period, to lay full and authentic particulars of this awful calamity before our readers.—*Falmouth Post.*

THE CROPS—PROSPECTS.—Virginia papers speak of the wheat harvest in that State, now in progress, as likely to prove unusually good both in quantity and quality.

We are gratified to learn from Central and Southern Ohio, that the panic in regard to the failure of our staple crops is subsiding, and that appearances are more promising. A very intelligent and observing gentleman from the central part of the State, who has taken much interest in the matter, and has personally examined many fields of wheat, informs us that in his opinion the wheat crop in central and southern Ohio will fully equal the yield of last year in those sections, and unless the fall frosts should be unusually early the corn crop in Ohio will be the heaviest for several years. The corn crop is backward, but the ground is in capital order, and quantity growing large.—The rains of late have been general in the State, and will do much to push forward crops and allay croaking and panic.—*Cleveland Herald.*

LATER FROM CHINA.

The ship Stephen Lurman, of Baltimore, arrived at New York on Monday from Canton, with dates to the 13th March. There is but little intelligence of any importance.

The market for all kinds of goods was languid, except for grey calicoes and yarns, which were in some request.

In the course of a discussion between the Hong Kong Gazette and the Calcutta Star, on the privileges of ships under foreign flags, the former paper says:

"Foreign vessels are privileged to carry opium or any other merchandise from any British port in India or elsewhere to any other port, so long as they do not take it to a British port. These American ships may carry British goods from England to Macao, Whampoa, or any of the other ports of China, but legally they cannot land a bale in Hong Kong, and the same with opium."

The exclusive privilege of retailing opium in less quantities than a chest was sold at public auction at Macao for $710 per month.

Three Chinamen, condemned to prison at Hong Kong, committed suicide.

The ship Loochoo, Capt. Crocker, also arrived at New York on Monday, from China. Captain C. is bearer of despatches from the Emperor of China to the President of the United States.

THE GREAT FIRE AT FAYETTEVILLE.

We find the following account of a destructive fire at Fayetteville, N. C, in the New York Journal of Commerce:

Correspondence of N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 13 1845.

Gentlemen—We write to inform you that half our town is in ruins this morning. The fire broke out at 3 o'clock A M. D & W McLaurin, (in whose warehouse it broke out,) Chas Lutterloh, E Fuller, D A Kay, J W Tillinghast, Mott & Briggs, H Leete, A W Steele, W Prior, W Prior, W McGary and J D Williams, are all burnt out. We presume a good many are fully or partially insured, and some saved a good many goods. J D Williams, we think it probable, saved a good many goods; but all those in the immediate neighborhood of where the fire originated, saved nothing at all. Some families are beggars this morning. Mrs. Brown (or H. Erambert) are burnt out. Both book stores and both printing offices are burnt, and all our doctor shops but one. The Lafayette Hotel is also entirely destroyed. It burnt up as high as John Waddle, jr, on Hay street, whose house was blown up, and on the right hand coming up to the hill, his new brick store, and on the right hand going to the market house, the entire block to the State Bank, and on the other side to Eccles' bridge, as you go over to the Episcopal church, all the block.

We don't name the dry goods men, but there are many—all our large stock of dry goods are burnt. We will mention some of these—J D Starr, E J Lilly, J Keyle, J McAra, (deceased,) balance of his stock.

Market house, and all the town below it going to the river, saved, and all the churches. The market and Presbyterian church were on fire, but saved.

We mention the localities in Fayetteville phrases, thinking you know something of them.

We think it very doubtful, since writing, whether J D Williams did save much, as he is not in town.

The last number of the "Nauvoo Neighbor," the organ of the Mormons, gives the following description of the putting on the capstone of the Temple:

THE CAPSTONE OF THE TEMPLE.—On the morning of the 24th, a little past six, a goodly number of Saints had the honor and glory to witness *the Capstone of the Temple laid in its place.* The morning was cool, clear and beautiful; the Saints felt glorious, the band upon the top of the walls played charmingly, and when the stone was placed, there was a united *Hosanna to God and the Lamb, amen and amen,* shouted three times, which not only gave joy on earth but filled the heavens with gladness. A new hymn, composed for the occasion was then sung. The first verse of which is:

Have you heard the revelation
Of this latter dispensation,
Which is unto every nation,
O prepare to meet thy God!
CHORUS—We are a band of brethren,
And we've reared the Lord a temple,
And the capstone now is finish'd,
And we'll sound the news abroad.

It was justly remarked that Saturday was the Jewish Sabbath, and that God finished his work on that day and rested, and so may the saints. Another great coincidence is that this was the *ascension* week of Jesus—and, setting aside the narrow calculations of the world, concerning "Holy Thursday," this was actually the end of the week, and as the prophet said—the headstone was brought forward with shouting "grace unto it"—and peace to the saints.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—About ten o'clock on Tuesday evening, John Fulton and Neal Shaw escaped from the Jail of this county.—Fulton was tried and convicted of burglary on Monday, but was not sentenced. Shaw was confined on a charge of larceny, we believe.

They escaped from Fulton's cell by removing the iron-casting from the window, which, it seems was but very insecurely fastened. A short time since, a large pipe passing along through all the cells, had been removed, and a smaller one substituted; but the space left in the partitions by the insertion of the small pipe, had not been filled up. By pulling out a few bricks, Shaw, whose cell was next to Fulton's, got into Fulton's cell, and another prisoner, (Craig) came in from the other side by the same avenue. They then made a ladder out of the bedstead, got up to the window, removed the casing, and crept out. They let themselves down from the window by strips made of their blankets, and were assisted over the wall by persons on the outside.

Fulton and Neal got out and made their escape, but Craig had his labor for nothing. He was too large to get through the window, so he crept "back again" into his cell, and *gave the alarm.* Every effort was made to arrest them, but they have not yet been taken. The fastenings of the windows are no barrier against a daring jail breaker, and like every thing else about the jail, are miserably constructed.

It is said that Fulton escaped from the jail through the Sheriff's Office about three years ago.—*Post.*

TRIAL OF O'BLENNIS FOR THE MURDER OF FRANK COOMBS.—This case was entered upon by the Court at Pointe Coupee, on Tuesday last and was not disposed of until Friday. The first day was consumed in empannelling a jury.—The evidence adduced on the trial, was wholly for the State—the prisoner producing no witnesses. The facts as proved before the jury, were substantially the same as published by us at the time Coombs was killed.

The jury, after being out a night and a part of a day, could not agree upon a verdict, and were discharged. The prisoner was remanded to jail until the next term of the Court in November. We have been informed that the trial was one of great interest and excitement. O'Blennis's wife sat by him in Court during its progress, and elicited a great deal of sympathy for her husband. The instruction of the judge (Nichols) produced a good deal of irritation on the part of the prisoner's counsel—one of whom, Mr. Boyle, was sent to jail for offensive language to the Court.—*N. O. Picayune, 8th.*

PITTSBURGH, JUNE 21, 1845.

THE CROPS.

Within a day or two we have seen gentlemen from various parts of the country, and in answer to our inquiries about the crops they generally agree that there will be a fair average crop of wheat. This is very different from the opinions prevalent for some weeks; but it is allowed on all hands that the late rains have done a vast deal of good. In Greene county the wheat crop will be a good one—equal to that of last year. Rye is more injured,—wheat and oats are very poor. In Venango co., the wheat looks very well and promises an abundant yield. In many fields where the top growth of wheat was killed by frost, a second growth has sprung up from the roots and promises very well; the only danger apprehended is from rust, to which, from the late period at which it will mature, it is exposed. Harvest has already commenced along the Southern tier of counties and adjoining Maryland. A gentleman from Greene mentions a field of wheat cut near Centreville. No scarcity of Breadstuffs is now apprehended.

From what we can gather, it appears that a very large breadth of land has been sown in Buckwheat. We understand this to be the case in the Western Reserve, where so much wheat was killed by frost, but we have no definite information to rely upon. In Western Pennsylvania it is expected that the crops of Buckwheat will much exceed that of any previous year. Of the corn we do not hear so much, and are unable to speak knowingly about it.

☞ The Mobile Herald says:—"We saw an affecting scene in the streets yesterday in the parting of a family of negroes, the father of which is a slave, and the remaining members of which were lately manumitted by their owner. The latter have to be sent out of the State in compliance with the law, and they have chosen New York as their home, where it is to be hoped they will meet with better fortune than is generally the lot of the black population of the north. One of the children seemed to be almost frantic at the idea of being separated from its father, and the mother was but little better. Freedom is a dear gift to that family and one which they will find, when too late, is not worth the price paid for it."

We have scarcely patience to read such twaddle. Here is an editor, sympathising and condoling with a family because it was separated from its father and head in pursuit of the blessed boon of freedom, who can coolly look on day after day and see families ruthlessly torn asunder, and sold under the auctioneer's hammer, and never a word of sympathy with the distressed, or condemnation of the foul wrong, does he utter. But so much are his sympathies moved for this separation that he thinks freedom is bought too dear! If a separation is so horrible under such heart-cheering circumstances on one side, what must it be when wives and husbands, parents and children, sisters and brothers, are unexpectedly and ruthlessly torn from each other under the driver's lash, and hopelessly and forever separated! Can the editor tell us! Can he calculate the difference!

IN MEMORY OF GEN. JACKSON.—Quite a large meeting of the members of the Democratic party was held at the U. S. Hotel, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of testifying their respect to the memory of Gen. JACKSON. Judge WILKINS presided. Resolutions expressive of the regard and sorrow of the meeting were adopted, and a committee of thirteen appointed to select a gentleman to deliver "an eulogy upon the illustrious dead," and fix upon a place suitable for the purpose.

☞ Mr. HALL, the young gentleman recently shot by his intimate friend, Wells, at Monroe, Mich., is yet living, and strong hopes of his final recovery are entertained. Wells is in jail, where he will probably remain until his trial, which will not take place until November next.

BLOODTHIRSTY.—CASSIUS M. CLAY, in his paper of the 13th inst., publishes the following communication, which he says was received through the post office, either in what seemed to be *blood,* or red *turnip juice.*" It will take some other manifestation than this to stop CASSIUS, we think, unless we have much mistaken his character:

C. M. CLAY: You are meaner than the autocrats of hell. You may think you can awe and curse the people of Kentucky to your infamous course. You will find when it is too late for life, the people are no cowards. Eternal hatred is locked up in the bosoms of braver men, your betters, for you. The hemp is ready for your neck. Your life cannot be spared. Plenty thirst for your blood—are determined to have it. It is unknown to you or your friends, if you have any, and in a way you little dream of.

REVENGERS.

FROM MEXICO.

Dates were received at New Orleans on the 10th inst, from Tampico to the 1st. The following are the only items of intelligence we find that were not received by the recent arrival at Charleston:

The Mexican Government was in hopes of settling the Texas question amicably. The belief was current in the capitol that Texas would agree to the terms of recognition proposed.

On the 22d ult a conducta arrived at Tampico with $1,400,000, nearly the whole of which was shipped in the British West India mail line steamer Medway.

Business was dull in Tampico, owing to the absence of British goods in the market.

The Fire at Fayetteville, N. C.—A letter published in the Raleigh Register thus recapitulates the damage sustained by the fire on the 15th:

There are 53 front tenements burnt, besides large and valuable warehouses and out-buildings. The loss, as near as I can ascertain, is from $300,000 to 350,000, of which $125,000 to 150,000 are insured in various offices. The Georgia Insurance and Trust Company are in for the largest amount—say about $35,000; the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company are next, about $30,000; the Williamsburg $,000; the Contributionship, the London, the Merchants', Baltimore, and others, in smaller sums.

RUMORS FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY.—The last Cherokee Advocate states there is said to be considerable stir amongst some of the prairie tribes. The Caddoes have recently killed four of the Comanches, who have given notice to a Mr. Warren, a trader, located some fifty or sixty miles above Fort Washita, to abandon his post and return to the settlement. Mr. Warren, we learn, has applied for, and received protection from the United States military. The Comanches seem to think that encroachments are being too rapidly made upon their hunting grounds by the whites and more civilized Indians.

THE CORN-LAW RHYMER.

Who has not heard of the "Corn-Law Rhymer," whose stirring poems and songs have done so much to awaken attention to the wrongs of the working classes of Great Britain? But he is not only a poet, but an orator too, and his fervid soul-stirring eloquence is only equalled by his thrilling and melting poetry. A clever writer in the Boston Atlas has been giving his recollections of some of the principal poets and writers in England, among which we find the following notice of the "Corn-Law Rhymer," to whom he was introduced by JAMES MONTGOMERY, the far-famed bard of Sheffield:

On our way back to his house, our conversation turned on the poems of the Corn Law Rhymer, of which Mr. Montgomery spoke in very high terms, but depreciated his violence of language.—"Would you like to see Elliott?" he asked.

"Much," said I.

"Well, he lives some three miles from here, at Upperthorpe; but he is to speak to-night, at a Corn Law meeting in Sheffield, and, if you like, after tea, we'll go and hear him, and I'll introduce you to him."

At the time specified, we set out—the place where the lecture was to be delivered was situated in one of the most densely inhabited portions of the smoky town of Sheffield. As we neared the hall, groups of dark looking, unwashed artisans were seen, proceeding in the same direction as ourselves—all of them engaged in deep and earnest conversation on the then one great subject, The Corn Laws. Strong men, as they hurried by, clenched their hands, and knitted their brows, and ground their teeth, as they muttered imprecations on those who they considered to be their oppressors. Here we would encounter a crowd of dusky forms, circling around a pale anxious man, who was reading by the light of a gas lamp, a speech reported in the "Northern Star," or at least a letter of *Publicola, in the "Weekly Despatch."*—and women with meagre children in their arms—children *drugged* to a deathlike sleep, by that curse of the manufactering districts of England—laudanum, disguised as Godfrey's cordial, were raising their shrill, shrewish voices, and execrating the laws which ground them to the dust—and there were fierce denunciations from mere boys, and treasonable speeches from young men—old men, with half paralysed energies, mounted and groaned, and said they had never known such times—all seemed gaunt and fierce, and ripe for revolt. It was an audience of working men—of such as these, that Ebenezer Elliott was to address that evening.

The lecturing hall was crammed with the working classes, and as the orator of the evening mounted the rostrum, a wild burst of applause rung from every part of the house. He bowed slightly, smiled sternly, and took a seat, whilst a hymn, which he had composed for the occasion, was roared forth by hundreds of brazen lungs.

He was a man rather under than above what is termed the middle height. Like the class from whence he sprung, and to which he was about to address, he was dressed in working clothes—clothes plain even to coarseness. He had a high, broad, very intellectual forehead, with rough ridges on the temples, from the sides and summit of which thick stubble hair was brushed up—streaks of grey mingled with the coarse black hair—his eyebrows were dark and thick, and shaded two large, deeply set, glaring eyes, which rolled every way, and seemed to survey the whole of that vast assembly at a glance. His nasal organ was as if it were *grafted* on his face; the mouth was thick lipped, and the lines, from the angle of the nostrils to the corner of the mouth, were deeply indented—graven in. A very black beard, lately shaven, made his chin and neck appear as if it was covered with dots, and he had a thick, massive throat. His figure was indicative of great muscular strength, and his big horny fists seemed more fitted to wield a sledge hammer than to flourish a pen. Looking at him, the most casual observer would be impressed with the idea that no common man was before him.

He rose amidst great cheering, and for an hour and a half held that great audience in entire subjection by one of the most powerful addresses I ever listened to. With a terrible distinctness he painted the situation of the working man—he showed what he might have been, and contrasted his possible and probable situation with what it now was. On the heads of those who opposed Free Trade, the Corn Law Rhymer poured out all the vials of his wrath—but vigorous and forcible as was his language, there was no coarseness; and frequently, over the lanascape which he had painted with all the wild force of a Spagnoletti or a Caravaggio, he flung a gleam of sunshine, which made the moral wilderness he had created to rejoice and blossom as the rose. And there were passages in his speech of such extreme pathos, that strong men would bow down and weep like little children—to these would succeed such sledge-hammer denunciations that his hearers sat with compressed lips, and glaring eyes, and resolute hearts. When he sat down, after an appeal to the justice of the Law Makers, the whole audience burst forth into one loud cheer, and those near the speaker gripped his hand in fierce delight. I never saw such a scene, nor could I have conceived it possible that one working man should have so carried with him the passions and feelings of an audience, consisting entirely of those of his own class.

Montgomery introduced me to Elliott, and we all three walked to the house of the former together. How different from the man on the platform, was the man in the parlor. No longer the fervid orator, he was now the simple, placid poet, and I never, before or since, heard from mortal lips such powerful and yet pleasant criticisms on our literary men, as I did that night from the lips of Elliott. He spoke with great enthusiasm of Southey, who is he reverenced despite his politics, and whom he called his "great master in the art of poetry." He had much reverence for Wordsworth; but I must not attempt to record the conversation. Suffice it to say, that after an hour's chat, our party of three broke up, one of them at least, not a little gratified with the events of the evening.

The following portrait of Gen. SAM. HOUSTON, from a Texas paper, is drawn to the life by a master hand:

"When Sam Houston enters upon an investigation of private character, he opens an avenue to fearful retaliation; he has in his own person violated almost every law, human and divine—he has set at naught every tie calculated to render life an enjoyment, or that gives peace and quiet to a community. Trace his career from his youth to the present moment, you will only see a memorable instance of a man attaining high station who has neither honor, courage or morality—who in every stage of his progress has committed acts that would have blasted another—a man false to his country, false to his domestic relations, and false to his friends—whose life has been a lie, a living deceit upon the world, corrupted and tainted in morals and body—whose ephemeral fame has resulted from causes he could not control—a man who has continued to be the recipient of honors he never won, of dangers he never shared, and of fame he never earned, by turn a mock hero, warrior, statesman, philosopher and mountebank."

THE CROPS IN MISSOURI.—The Fulton (Mo.) Telegraph says:—The corn crop in Missouri is unusually promising. The wheat crop, from present appearances, will be over an average.—Hemp is said to be doing well also, but oats and grass will be short in this section, as the season has been too dry for them.

THE VALUE OF THE UNION.

ELIHU BURRITT, better known as the "learned Blacksmith," is now warmly engaged in the Anti-Slavery cause, and conducts a paper in Worcester, Mass., to advocate his favorite principles. He was specially invited to attend the late Anti-Slavery Convention in Cincinnati, but was unable to comply, and in his letter declining the invitation we find the following eloquent defence of the Union, and fervid deprecation of any attempt to snap asunder its bonds. However much our readers may differ with this remarkable man in some of his positions, they will all heartily join him in cherishing attachment and veneration for our glorious Union. Mr. BURRITT says:

"With such an aim and end as this, in the inception, prosecution, and issue of this great work of philanthropy, shall we talk of *dissolving the Union?*—that Union to which the success of our efforts must give elements of cohesion stronger than ten thousand chains of adamant!—that Union the concentrating nucleus of the hopes and interests of the future ages of humanity!—that Union to which the abolition of slavery would give a moral power that should lift up the race from its darkness and depression! Dissolution of the Union! What! cut in two the Mississippi, that juglar vein of the New World, and sever all the mighty arteries of the Union, and leave it to bleed to death in hostile segments, both writhing in the cauteries of mutual hatred! Nature itself would repel this profane disruption of a system to whose integrity every stream from the Sabine to the St. John's, is as necessary as any vein in the human body. Dissolve the Union! ran the amputating knife through the child of all that the progressive ages of humanity have produced of freedom and virtue! and that because one of its members is infected with a cutaneous disease, which not a drop of blood less than that which now circulates in its whole system will remove! Does God or mankind require the sacrifice of this Union, this last of the race, in which all nations should be blessed! And shall Americans lift the knife against it, not as an act of faith, but of pusillanimous distrust in God! If nothing in the natural religion of patriotism could stay their suicidal arm, let every lover of his kind pray that the Almighty who arrested the patriarchs descending blow which was to sever his son, mayopen the cloudy curtain of his pavilion, and inter dose a cheaper victim of immolation, or that might,

"Come down upon the drowning wretch below,
And pull it in the deepest smoke of hell,
That its keen knife see not the wound it makes,
Or heaven peep through the blanket of the dark,
To cry Hold! Hold!

Dissolve the Union! dissolve the whole moral power we have and need to abolish slavery! May God grant that your Convention may banish that treacherous idea from every American heart. I trust that its Satanic liniments will be detected and detested, should it surreptitiously enter your councils, in the guise of an angel of light. No! you will not meet to *dissolve* but to *resolve* the Union, to renovate it on the basis of the fathers of the Republic. That basis is broad and deep enough to *unite* the world. A better foundation cannot be laid by fallen men. You will meet as our fathers met, you will begin where they begun, and where their degenerate children left off to build. You will meet, TO FORM A MORE PERFECT UNION, *establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.* This is the work you will unite to resume. This is the foundation to which you will descend to lay the first stone that has been laid therein since our "fathers fell asleep." As the nations round about Judea contributed materials to the erection of Solomon's Temple, so the world, with all its moral wealth, will become tributary to the structure of the Great American Temple of Liberty, founded on such a rock, and last its completion as the asylum and admiration of the race.—The Union! it is worth the world to the destiny of human nature for the abolition of slavery; and the abolition of slavery will add the wealth and moral power of the world to the Union.—May we speak of the *value* of salvation, and the *extent* of infinity when, for lack of a more religious term, let me express the hope and belief that your Convention will enhance the *value*, because it shall increase the strength and vitality of the Union. In that hope-inspired imagination with which I am wont to contemplate the destiny of the American Republic, I have fancied that, in the life-time of the present age, some heaven-kissing monument, the offspring of the 11th of June, might be erected from the bed of the Ohio, opposite your city, as a kind of centri-mundane column, saying to all things that shine and sing in heaven, and all that can carry the news on the wings of the wind, saying to all ages, to all men, to all bonbam groaning in the undiscovered habitations of cruelty:

"I stand the plan's proud period;"

I pronounce the work accomplished, the warfare closed, the victory won, the TRIUMPH

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE AND HARRIS.

☞"The Pittsburgh Gazette" is published Daily, Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets*. The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

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PITTSBURGH—JUNE 24, 1845.

RAIL-ROAD CONNECTION BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND CENTRAL OHIO.

A writer in the Mount Vernon (Ohio) Banner, strongly urges upon the citizens of that region of country the importance of a Railroad communication with Pittsburgh. He says that, placed as that town is in the very centre of the Ohio, with a soil unrivalled for its productiveness and at the door, as it were, to the wide-extending champaign valley stretching west and north, the dullest comprehension must see that if a connexion ever does take place between Pittsburgh and central Ohio, that point will be at Mount Vernon. Let the reader take up the map and he can trace a direct route toward that point from Pittsburgh by way of Beaver, thence along the valley of creeks to the Tuscarawas, thence to Coshocton, thence along the Walhending and Vernon river to that place.

The writer also remarks, that Pittsburgh now commands the trade of a large portion of Ohio where her manufactures are largely consumed, and if the means of communication were certain, speedy, and cheap, she could command double as much as she now does. The people in the interior of that State have to depend upon the circuitous, uncertain, and expensive routes by the way of the Muskingum and the canal from Portsmouth, or take the more expensive overland means of conveyance. The writer therefore reasonably concludes, that "such a connexion so desirable will not be long in its accomplishment if the energetic and enterprising citizens of the 'Iron City' would but once turn their attention to the subject. Their iron, their nails, with everything manufactured by them are largely consumed by the people and in great demand. The cost of transportation would be lessened and the time occupied therein would be much shortened by such a work. This is not all. The people would not virtually be confined to one market as they now are, but would command thereby a ready communication with all the eastern markets without incurring the present risks, and the present provoking delays."

These observations should not be lost upon our citizens. The central regions of Ohio open up a rich source of trade and commerce, and a market for our manufactures, scarcely equalled in any part of the country. All this, with the vast regions beyond, penetrating into Indiana, *are ours*, if we put forth the proper degree of energy to enable us to grasp them. And while the people of Ohio are anxious to open up communications with this city, preferring it as a market, and desiring access to our manufactures at the fountain head, this city has no less interest in meeting them cordially in this noble enterprise.

Cincinnati, in imitation of Boston, is now putting forth prodigious energies to obtain canal and railroad communications with the interior of Ohio and Indiana, and Pittsburgh cannot do better than imitate so worthy an example. We have long talked of a railroad connection with Cleveland, and a Company was chartered last winter to construct a Railroad from that city to Wellsville or Liverpool on the Ohio. That road will no doubt, sooner or later be built. A road from this city to Central Ohio, would intersect that road somewhere near New Lisbon, and open a direct Railroad communication with the Lakes at Cleveland. It would, also, meet somewhere in the interior, the contemplated Railroad from Cincinnati to Cleveland, thus opening up to Pittsburgh the whole of the interior of the wealthy and flourishing state of Ohio. Does any one think these speculations visionary? Such a one would have laughed at Fulton when he was building his first steamboat, and at De Wit Clinton, when he threw up the first spadeful of earth on the now magnificent New York canals. We most firmly believe that Pittsburgh will finally be connected with Ohio, and various other parts of the country by Railroad, and that the "iron horse" will carry to her market, from every point of the compass the rich agricultural products of the fertile regions around, and carry away the multifarious productions of her skilful artizans; but we are anxious that she should "take time by the fore-lock." Much depends on being the first in the field. We have an opportunity now of placing our city on a proud eminence of prosperity. Let us not fail to embrace it.

—We may add a passing remark here, for the consideration of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who are shortly to meet to take into consideration the propriety of accepting the Law of Virginia locating the terminus ot Wheeling. If they look at the matter impartially, they will see, that by terminating their road at Pittsburgh they not only secure all the benefits of the Ohio river trade, but also the trade of a vast district of country which cannot be reached at Wheeling. Without taking into account the above contemplated Railroad communications, which ought to have great influence, they only need look at the communications we already enjoy. In the first place, by coming to Pittsburgh, they secure access to the trade of the rich valley of the Monongahela, unsurpassed in fertility, by any in the country. Second, they secure access to the extensive and rapidly developing valley of the Allegheny, where agricultural and mineral productions, will soon open up a great source of wealth. In the third place, they secure access to the Lakes at Erie, by the Erie Extension Canal, which is now in successful operation, together with the extensive region between. Fourthly, they secure access to the Ohio Canal, and the Lakes at Cleveland, by the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, together with all the most fertile regions of the Western Reserve. All the above avenues of trade are in full operation. Fifthly, they will secure access to the Ohio Canal, almost in the heart of that state, by means of the Sandy and Beaver Canal, which is now under contract, and rapidly going forward to completion. This opens up a number of the best wheat counties in the state.

These are some few of the advantages which Pittsburgh presents over Wheeling. If the stockholders are wise men, which we doubt not, they will not be lost upon them when they come to make up their decision.

☞The Wheeling Times takes umbrage at our suggestion that Pittsburgh should be fully represented at Baltimore, on the meeting of the Stockholders of the B. & O. Railroad, on the 12th of July. This is an additional reason why our citizens should send a delegation.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD IN VIRGINIA.

The people of Parkersburgh, Va., and adjoining counties, have lately held a convention to take into consideration the action of the late Virginia Legislature in regard to granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The Convention, in its preamble and resolutions, expresses the most patriotic and filial feelings to the "Old Dominion," provided she does them justice, but declares that if such step-mother policy is to be continued towards that part of the State, the people will be compelled to consider the propriety of setting up for themselves. This is quite rebellious like.

In the meantime, our enterprising neighbors down at Wheeling are not idle. They have succeeded in getting up a Convention, which is to be held at Fairmount, in Marion county, on the 7th of July, for the purpose of sustaining the action of the Legislature in terminating the road at Wheeling,—and also—mark the policy—"*to sustain the James' River and Kenhawa Improvement.*" By this shrewd stroke of policy, we doubt not the Wheeling folks have completely distanced those at Parkersburg, as nothing will sooner unite the people in the eastern part of the State in support of any project, than to flatter them with the idea of finishing their favorite improvement. The effect of this Wheeling policy is already seen, for the Richmond Whig, which has heretofore remained neutral on the subject, has suddenly been converted to the Wheeling interest, and now says, speaking of the propriety of suffering the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to strike the Ohio at Parkersburg, "*we do not think that a more unreasonable claim was ever addressed to the understandings of men.*" The Parkersburg folks may as well give it up, Wheeling is too cunning for them. It now only remains for the Company to decide either in favor of the Wheeling route, or to wait and see what Pennsylvania will do next winter. We trust and expect the Company will take the latter and wiser course.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

John P. Hale and F. Pierce lately met at Concord, and before a large auditory discussed the points at issue between the former and his party. Hale seems to have had the best of the encounter decidedly. He said he expected to be called ambitious, for the course he had taken and to be traduced and misrepresented. He had not been disappointed. "But," said he, "I may, in conclusion, be permitted to say that the measure of my ambition will be full, if, when my earthly career shall be finished, and my bones are laid beneath the soil of New Hampshire, and when my wife and children shall repair to my grave to drop the tear of affection to my memory, they may read on my tombstone, "HE WHO LIES BENEATH, SURRENDERED OFFICE, PLACE AND POWER, RATHER THAN BOW DOWN AND WORSHIP SLAVERY."

The Mission to England.—The Washington Union notices,—what every one supposed was the reason for the appointment of Mr. McLane on the mission to England—that the discussion of the Oregon question was to be transferred to London, and says:

"We understand the negotiation about Oregon has not been, and will not probably be, transferred to London. Why should it be? Cannot an accomplished minister plenipotentiary be sent to London, without devolving every negotiation into his hands?"

If we understand this contradiction aright, the appointment of Mr. McLane has nothing to do with the Oregon question, the discussion of which is to be continued at Washington between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Packenham.

If we mistake not, this announcement will cause a disappointment as wide-felt as the appointment of Mr. McLane gave satisfaction. It was hoped and believed that the commitment of the Oregon question to such able hands would prevent all danger of collison with Great Britain, but these hopes and wishes will be considerably modified by the semi-official announcement that the Oregon negotiation is to be continued at Washington.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, held on Thursday morning, a letter from the Hon. Louis McLane, President of the Company, was received, in which he communicated to the Board the fact of his appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to England, and also his acceptance thereof. This communication was followed by the adoption on the part of the Board of a series of resolutions, in which, after expressing the hope that his absence would be but temporary, they decline accepting his resignation for the present, and determine that, until otherwise ordered, a President *pro tem.* be appointed to act during his absence.

The Board then appointed Colonel William Cooke President *pro tem.*, but, he having stated his *inability* to take upon himself the duty in consequence of existing engagements, Samuel Jones, Jr. was then chosen, and signified his acceptance of the office.

Mormon Petition.—In the Connecticut Legislature, on the 31st ult., says the Hartford Courant, a message was received from his Excellency, the Governor, accompanied by a communication from Brigham Young, and others, "a committee of the Latter Day Saints," at Nauvoo—otherwise called Mormon—asking for an Asylum in Connecticut, or for aid in obtaining one elsewhere. They claim to be law-preserving citizens, and say Illinois has treated them as bad as Missouri. The former "pounced upon their patriarch and their prophet, repealed their chartered rights," &c. They say that many citizens of Connecticut are among them—and request the Governor to convene a special session of the Legislature to grant them an asylum, and to aid in establishing a colony of "Latter Day Saints in Oregon." The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

☞A Mr. Edgar Needham, of Louisville, (Ky.) attended the late Liberty Convention in Cincinnati, and was appointed one of the Vice Presidents, and made a speech in which he related some anecdotes illustrative of Kentucky slavery. This has brought down upon his head the wrath of the Louisville papers in no measured strains. He will probably find Louisville too hot to hold him. The Journal says:

"When Needham uttered his slander he knew of his own observation that it was as black a falsehood as was ever uttered by the father of lies. He knew that the relation between the slave and his master's family is nearly always one of genuine kindness and affection, and that instances of revolting inhumanity or cruelty to slaves are as rare in Kentucky as similar instances are in regard to domestics and apprentices in the free States. He knew all this, and yet his wretched itching for notoriety tempted him to utter his attrocious calumny—a calumny which no abolitionist of the least manliness would deign to utter under such a pretext."

The "N. Y. Tribune" of Thursday publishes the following, as an inkling of war with Mexico:

Gen. Scott came down from West Point on Tuesday evening, and stopped at the American, appearing to be quite at his leisure. The night train brought an officer from Washington, in quest of Gen. Scott, who, after a brief interview, left post haste for Washington. These facts, as related to us, strengthen the report that a Mexican force is on the Nueces, and that Mr. Polk is about to undertake the serious responsibility of driving them over the Rio Del Norte. We have, says the Tribune, private, but most reliable advices, that agents of Mexico have recently been among the Cherokees, seeking to engage the Indians as allies of Mexico in expectation of a war with the the United States. We apprehend that those who assured our People that Annexation was a measure of peace and would not excite hostility or interrupt relations of amity, will prove to have grossly deceived those who trusted them.

New Hampshire Whig Nominations.—At a Whig state Convention, held at Concord on Wednesday, Gen. Anthony Colby, of New-London, was unanimously re-nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor, and Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, of Portsmouth, was also unanimously nominated as the Whig candidate for Congress, to fill the vacancy now existing in the delegation from that State.

LOSS OF COAL BOATS.

We heard it said on the wharf yesterday evening that a number of loaded Coal boats, moored at Ledlie's Railroad above Birmingham, had broken loose yesterday and gone over the Dam, breaking and smashing them to pieces, of course. Nine or twelve is the number reported. We hope this may prove a rumor without foundation. The late hour at which we heard it, prevented further inquiry.

Cap Stone.—Thousands of spectators stood gazing yesterday afternoon to see the workmen hoist the cap and topmost stone to its place on the pinnacle of the spire of Trinity Church, now two hundred and eighty feet from the ground. The men on the top looked like Lilliputians, and the mere sight of beholding persons working so high in air and at such imminent peril, made the spectator dizzy. In a few days the machinery and scaffolding of this exquisitely beautiful spire will be taken down, and the whole work will then be seen in all its grandeur. It is not generally known that the tower, from bottom to top, is solid stone, with not an inch of wood. The weight is therefore enormous. It is a subject of great congratulation that, up to this time, although the men have worked in imminent peril, and when one false step or movement would be fatal, there has not been the slightest accident.—*N. Y. Express.*

We learn from the officers of the steamer Lexington, which arrived yesterday from St Louis, that the steamboat Lancet, Capt. W. Hicks, while lying at Scuffletown, accidentally took fire on the night of Tuesday last, and burned to the water's edge. The Captain and crew only saved their lives by jumping overboard. We understand the Lancet was insured to the amount of $7,000—equally divided between two offices in this city.—[Cin. Gazette of Saturday.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

We continue our extracts from the news brought by the Caledonia. Our readers will find the following items of some interest:

The third reading of the Maynooth Bill was carried in the House of Commons on the evening of the 21st, by the very large majority of 133; 319 votes being recorded in its favor, and but 186 against it. This was a much greater majority than, from the indications all over the country in public meetings, &c., we had been prepared to expect.

The bill was introduced into the house of Lords by the Duke of Wellington, instead of Lord Stanley, the usual representative of the Government. The object of the change is thus alluded to by the European Times:

The duke has a charm or a power over the nobility, which no other peer possesses; and while the influence is freely conceded on the one hand, it is judiciously exercised on the other. The aristocracy have confidence in the wisdom, the years and the discretion of Napoleon's victor, and in truth, he has rarely abused it. A greater stickler for his "order" does not live. The "iron duke," is, indeed, the most striking pillar amongs the Corinthian columns of the social edifice, and when he falls—as fall he must, for the "sear and yellow leaf" lies heavy on him—he will not leave amongst England's nobility, one who has evinced through life less sympathy for the classes below him.

Great as a warrior, still greater as a tactician; profound in strategy; unrivalled in the manœuvres which make their influence sensibly and promptly felt upon large masses of men, the career of the Duke of Wellington; as a politician, has been a series of blunders—one continual blunder. His inability to read the signs of the times—his dogged refusal to give a representative in Parliament to Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, and some two or three others of the leading towns, in 1830, led to the Reform Bill and all its concomitant changes. The sturdy opponent of the civil rights of the Roman Catholics, he was obliged to concede all they wanted to prevent a civil war; and even in this Maynooth affair, he has needlessly shocked public prejudice by pressing, with unseemly haste, the second reading of the bill, as if to express his contempt for the million of people who are said to have signed the petitions *against it.*

The Duke moved the second reading of the bill on the 2nd June, and urged as a reason for its passage that, as the majesty of England had been vindicated by the state trials last year, the Government ought to concede this grant, lest the Repeal faction should say they were tyrannical.—He was interrupted by his grace of New Castle, who asked if he had obtained the Queen's permission to make the motion. An amendment, for a committee of inquiry into the character of the education given at Maynooth, was moved by Lord Roden, who together with the Bishop of London, strenuously opposed the grant; and the debate, after being prolonged to one o'clock, was then adjourned.

Except this, and a mere party demonstration by Lord John Russell, there is nothing in the proceedings of Parliament of interest to trans-Atlantic readers.

The new treaty between England and France, for the suppression of the slave trade, has been at length signed by the commissioners of the two countries, and it appears to us from the abstract annexed, is well calculated to put an effectual stop to that barbarous traffic, as well as to allay the agitation which has been manifested, both in this country and more recently in France, relative to the right of search:

The New Slave Convention.—The new convention between the Governments of France and England, and which has been signed by both parties, and the ratifications of which will be exchanged in a few days, is to the following effect: "The preamble of the new treaty sets forth that the Queen of England and King of France (the parties most deeply bound to the execution of this duty from their superior naval resources) deeming that the treaties of 1831 and 1833 have procured all the effect they were capable of, are desirous of forming another compact suited to the present emergency, in order more effectually to repress the slave trade. They have accordingly drawn up the present treaty, to endure for ten years unless at a period to be appointed (which will probably be towards the fifth year,) their mutual efforts should have proved insufficient and unsatisfactory. It is therefore arranged that France shall keep on the Western coast of Africa a fleet consisting half of steamers and half of sailing ships, the number amounting to not less than 26; and that the naval force employed by England will be of the same character, calibre, and amount exercising simultaneously due vigilance on the flags of their respective nations. Acting in concert for this object each may visit the stations occupied by the other when convenient, negociating treaties with the native princes and chiefs for the suppression of the trade only, and bearing jointly the expenses of presents, &c., upon the conclusion of such treaties. Should the use of forces by land or sea become necessary in the execution of the object in view, neither shall have recourse thereto without the sanction of the other. Notice will be given when the operation of this convention is about to commence, and from the following three months the right of mutual search must cease."

The Convention is signed by the Earl of Aberdeen, the Duc de Broglie, Count de St. Aulaire, and Dr. Lushington.

The House of Lords has passed the Heavyside divorce bill. The lady in this case is the *charamie* of Dr. Lardner.

Trial of the Monster Gun.—A trial of the monster gun, which has been manufactured for the American steam-frigate Princeton, was made on Saturday week, on the sands, North Shore, between Crosby and Formby. The firing commenced about 11 in the morning, and continued with some slight intermission until three in the afternoon. During that time upwards of three tons of shot were discharged—each shot weighed upwards of two hundred weight. The report was distinctly heard in the neighborhood of the docks, and in the north end of the town, although the scene of firing was some eight or nine miles distant. The experiments proved highly satisfactory. The appearance of the shot, after each discharge, skimming along the water, had a novel and pleasing effect. The range extended some miles. The day mild and fine, and notwithstanding the fact of the gun having been carried out as early as three in the morning to the scene of the experiments, to avoid notoriety, great numbers were attracted to the spot when the firing commenced.

Mr. Hiram Power's "Greek Slave."—During the last ten days almost all the nobility and gentry who encourage the fine arts, and nearly all the artists in London, have been to the establishment of Messrs. Graves, the publishers, in Pall Mall, to see the statue of the "Greek Slave," by Mr. Hiram Power, an American artist, who studied under Thorwaldson, and who has for some time been resident at Florence, where he produced this work. The statue represents a Greek girl; the figure is entirely nude, and might have been called a Venus but for the chains by which the wrists are fettered. It is a work of a very high order of merit,—indeed, in modern art, of the very highest order. The limbs are beautifully rounded, the contour perfect, and the attitude fine.—There is great delicacy and simplicity of manner. The face is very beautiful, full of character and expression. It is cut out of a remarkably fine block of marble. This is the first specimen of progress in the higher order of art produced by an American, and may be hailed as a promise of future excellence.

Germany.—We quote from the Europ. Times—appears to be in a state of high excitement in consequence of the schism which M. Ronge, the new Luther, who demands marriage for the Catholic priesthood, and the celebration of mass in the native instead of the Latin language, has made between the New and the Old Lights. In this controversy some of the ablest pens, and several of the crowned heads of that country, are already engaged. The Emperor of Austria has taken the most prompt measures to prevent the introduction of the schism into his dominions, while it is viewed with a feeling of satisfaction by the King of Prussia. M. Ronge and his coadjutors appear to be gaining ground.

India and China.—The Overland Mail arrived in London on the 23rd ult. Intelligence has been received from Bombay to the 5th, Calcutta to the 7th, and Madras to the 14th of April. The news in a political point of view, is unimportant. The expedition of Sir Charles Napier against the Pindarees, had been successful. Their leader, Bejar Khan, and a considerable number of his followers, had been captured. The Punjaub is still in an unsettled state.

From China there is nothing of interest.

Commercial.—The protracted winter, and the cold unseasonable spring—are of the most cheerless and unseasonable in the memory of that ubiquitous personage, the "oldest inhabitant," has caused the Corn Trade to "look up," in consequence of the Mercury "looking down." From the country the most unfavorable reports arrive; the low range of temperature has done much mischief, and opinions are already stoutly advanced that the present year's grain crops will not half equal those of the last. In some districts the advance in Corn has been as much as 2s to 3s per quarter; in others not quite so much, but in all, improvement has taken place. A bad harvest, or even the prospect of it, is most disheartening.

Important from Liberia.—A letter from Gov. Roberts, dated April 17, and published in the Baltimore Sun, of Saturday, says that the colonial schooner John Seys has been captured by an English man-of-war—apparently in retaliation for a seizure of goods on which the owner refused to pay the colonial duties at Grand Bassa. We shall doubtles have further particulars soon.

The Monongahela Bridge.—We do not wish to be meddlesome, but we may be permitted to express what is the wish of all with whom we have conversed on the subject, that the Directors of Monongahela Bridge, in re-erecting it, would raise it to a level of the grade of Smithfield street. If it is in the power of the Directors to do so we believe such a decision would give general satisfaction to our people, and to the inhabitants on on the river generally.

Something for Pilots.—The Marietta Intelligencer says: "Steamboats that can run the Ohio at the lowest stage of water can pass up on the Marietta side of the Island without any difficulty, if their pilots know the channel. There is always at least six inches more water in the channel at the foot of the Island on this side than on the Virginia side at the head. But many boats if they happen to strike here will back out, go up on the Virginia side, and stick on the head of the Island, where they are frequently detained hours, and sometimes days, when by a second trial they might pass the bar here without difficulty, and would have no trouble in passing the head of the Island, as the channel on this side is wide and deep."

A great many extraordinary improvements have been made in the Western Waters, and the craft navigating them, but we shall not be surprised to see yet greater in a few years. We expect, for instance, to build iron steamers and ships here at Pittsburgh for the Lakes, and send them there in a pretty direct course. All that is needed to effect this is to complete the Canal from the Illinois River to the Lakes as a Ship Canal and to remove three or four bars on the Illinois River. Commodore Morris was in this city about two weeks ago on his way West, and the Alton Telegraph learns from an undoubted source, that he is now on his way to that State, "with a corps of Engineers, under the directions of the Secretary of War, for the purpose of making a survey of the Canal route between the Lakes and the Illinois River. It appears from this the General Government have it in contemplation, should it turn out to be practicable, to construct a Ship Canal from the Illinois River to the Lakes."

Baird's Sweeping Paddle.—The Canada papers speak of this as a substitute for the wheel by which steamboats are propelled; and they give the details of its application to the government steamboat Experiment, now stationed at Pentanguishine, Lake Huron, in which they state the speed of that boat was increased, by the change, more than twenty per cent.

Eastern Steamers.—Hendrick Hudson is the name of a steamer lately launched at New York. This steamer is the largest yet built, being in length 336 feet, in breadth of beam 35 feet, and including guards, 68 feet; depth of hold ten feet, and measures 1170 tons, and covers the same water as a sea-going vessel of 2000 tons. Another steamer on the stocks there to be called the Roger Williams measures over 1300 tons, and covers the same water as an old salt of 3500 tons. The Niagara, another new boat just out, measures 300 feet in length

PITTSBURGH, JUNE 25, 1845.

DEPARTURE OF THE 'GEO. M. BIBB.'

Yesterday forenoon the Iron Steam Revenue Cutter, "Geo. M. Bibb," left this city for the Gulf of Mexico, her future theatre of action. This beautiful vessel, erected here at an expense of about $100,000, was entirely completed in every part, rigged and manned. For symmetry, beauty, and good workmanship, she is the admiration of all who have seen her, and we point to her with pride as a specimen of the ability and skill of Pittsburgh mechanics. If there is any fault about her, it cannot be traced to the workmen, but to those who planned and superintended her erection. She has now been in the water some months, and we learn has proved to be perfectly water-tight.

She is propelled by submerged horizontal wheels, on the plan of Lieut. Hunter. As to her speed we are not prepared to judge. She left port rather slowly, but whether that was intentional, or owing to a want of power we cannot say. We presume, however, that her officers would not venture to run her with greater speed than merely necessary to steer her, as she draws from eight to nine feet water, and can barely get over the bars with care during the present stage of water. As the river is falling, the injury to be apprehended from running aground is very great. The hearty wishes of our citizens follow her for a prosperous voyage to the ocean.

The departure of this vessel forms quite an era in our history. She is the first Government vessel, intended for offensive and defensive purposes, which ever left our port in a finished state, and is but the precursor of what will doubtless hereafter be but an ordinary occurrence. She is the first iron sea vessel which ever sailed down the Ohio, and bears with her such an appearance of strength, beauty and durability, that she must favorably impress every beholder. She is the fourth iron sea vessel, built within two or three years in this city, now afloat. The first is the Iron War steamer, "Michigan," which we had the pleasure of lately seeing at Detroit. She belongs to the War Department, and is in commission for the protection of our commerce, and the instruction of the National Marine on the Upper Lakes. The second is the Iron Revenue Cutter "Jefferson," propelled on Erricson's plan. She is on Lake Oswego, and is of about the tonnage and finish, and built at about the cost of the "Geo. M. Bibb." The third is the iron steam schooner "Hunter," now lying at our wharf, and which will probably depart during the present rise of water.

The good people on the banks of the Ohio, as this beautiful vessel passes along, will be filled with almost as much astonishment as the Indians were when they saw the first steamboat. Her engines are on the low pressure system, and her paddles are so far under water that they make not the slightest ripple. It is therefore a strange sight to see this vessel, her sails all furled, moving along steadily and silently, with no apparent propelling power, like a thing of life. It seems something mysterious and out of the common course of things, to those who have been accustomed to our noisy puffing steamboats.

In taking our leave of her, we may be permitted to hope that she may sustain the honor of the American flag committed to her trust, and never strike it, but to a superior force.

INTEREST ON THE STATE DEBT.

Quite a number of the largest counties in the state have cordially responded to the call of the State Treasurer, to aid him in meeting the August interest on our state debt. We have been waiting quite impatiently to see what Allegheny county intended to do, and it is with much gratification we have the pleasure of announcing that our Commissioners have taken measures to meet our share of the demand. They have made arrangements with the Exchange Bank for a temporary loan, in anticipation of the annual receipts from taxes, and will place the share of Allegheny in the hands of the State Treasurer without delay. We trust every county in the state that can do so will follow so good an example, that the world may see that the people of Pennsylvania are true to their engagaments, and that no doctrine is so shocking to their moral sensibilities as that of *repudiation.*

Fire.—Last evening about 6 o'clock, a fire broke out in the rear of some old brick houses, on the west side of Ferry street, in a frame building used as a brewery, which was consumed. The houses in front were considerably damaged. They were old and of but little value, the property, we believe, of Major Willock. The fire at one time appeared quite alarming, but our active and energetic firemen were soon engaged in pouring on immense quantities of water which soon subdued the raging element. The citizens, also, were very active in assisting with buckets, &c. The Third Presbyterian church was again endangered, but escaped unscathed. There is some consolation to be derived even from the pain caused by these frequent fires, which is, that they all break out in old and generally worthless wooden buildings, very combustible, which by this means are fast being removed from the city, adding much thereby to the security of more valuable property.

W. W. Irwin, Esq.—The following letter from our fellow-townsman, now resident U. S. Minister at the Court of Denmark, will be read with interest. We copy from the American of yesterday:

Copenhagen, 22d May, 1845.

My Dear James:—The English journals have just announced to us the awful tidings from Pittsburgh. I have no words to describe the anguish which this visitation of Providence causes in our little family circle, nor of the fear and trembling with which we await more specific details from America. I claim the privilege to contribute my mite to the poor sufferers, and must therefore request of you, immediately on the receipt of this, to pay over to such committee as may be raised for their relief, the sum of Two Hundred Dollars on my account. From the enclosed statement, you will perceive that you have sufficient funds of mine in your hands for that purpose. Would to Heaven I could do more.

May God, in his mercy, inspire you all with fortitude and energy to bear up under his heart-rending dispensation. Very affectionately and truly yours, W. W. IRWIN.

James B. Irwin, Esq.

Slaves for Oregon.—A letter in the Little Rock, (Ark.) Gazette, says:—"Lewis B. Tully, Esq., with some 100 horses, 300 cattle, a few negroes, and a company of men, are on the road to Oregon, and who knows but that we may have the honor of furnishing the 1st Governor for that glorious country." Let the friends of freedom be on the watch.

Tour on the Prairies.—The Western Frontier Whig, published at Van Buren, Arkansas, states that Col. Kearney, with his regiment of Dragoons, is about to leave for an extensive tour on the Prairies. Col. K. is to visit numerous tribes of Indians to counsel them to respect our fur traders and Oregon emigrants, to maintain peace among themselves, and to impress all with the friendship, the vigilance and power of the United States. If his horses should be able to maintain themselves on pasturage alone, he may go as far as Fort Laramie, in the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. The expedition will make a wide sweep, advancing by one route and returning by another. The Union also states that two other companies of the same regiment (the 1st Dragoons) are about to make a tour with similar objects along the Mississippi, and high up the St. Peters river, which has its mouth near the Great Falls (St. Anthony) also returning by a different route.

Native Newspapers—The Ephemoral Press.

Whatever may be the actual condition of the Native party, one thing is certain, some of the Native papers are in a difficult and precarious situation. The "American Republican" of New York, is, we believe, the leading Native paper in the country, and has been edited with a considerable amount of the "Native" spirit, and it was reasonable to suppose it was well supported. But so far from this being the case, that paper "has never paid its way," we quote its own language. The publishers, Messrs. Throw & Co., being "subject to a constant and steady loss," resolved to discontinue the paper, when Messrs Green & Devoe, the present publishers, were induced to undertake it, and at the solicitation of their friends lowered the price from nine cents a week to six. But they have only tried it a few weeks, and now come before the public with a statement, that they are compelled to make a change in price, or land themselves in "hopeless bankruptcy." They have therefore raised the price to ten cents a week. Although the publishers say they only ask sufficient to pay the expenses of the paper, we doubt they will be compelled to yield to inexorable necessity, and permit their sheet to be consigned to the "tomb of the capulets."

The truth is, that not more than one-half of the newspapers in the country pay their expenses, and the majority of the other half have but a sickly existence. There is no business in which competition is pushed to such excess as that of publishing newspapers, and the almost innumerable ephemeral publications which arise, "strut their brief day" and then vanish, attests this fact. In nine cases out of ten, all new publications sink money for the first two or four years, and most of them never arrive to two years of age.

It becomes, therefore, a serious question with the community whether it is right to encourage enterprizes which are hopeless of success, and which generally involve the embarrassment or ruin of the projectors.

Of all the various kinds of ephemeral publications, none are so short-lived, so badly supported, and involve so many difficulties and vexations, as a paper started to support some particular political clique, or some new fantasy of our nation of patriots. At first the new party patriotism and zeal is so warm that the members will consent to bleed pretty freely to start a press, but after a few weeks have worn off the novelty, and party zeal succumbs to self-interest, their purse-strings are tightly drawn, and the foolishly confiding printer, who has invested his all in the bubble of *political party making*, finds, when too late, that he is left to sink, respected and pitied by nobody.

We have been led inadvertently to make these remarks, the truth of which is well known to the craft, and without any particular design in view; but if they deter any enterprising, worthy young man from recklessly embarking in a hopeless undertaking, where so many fail, and where any rarely succeed, we shall not have made them in vain.

THE METHODIST DIVISION.

From various Southern papers, we perceive that the members of the Methodist Episcopal church in the South, are very restive under the division consummated by the Louisville Convention. Those who are aware of the power of public opinion in the South in regard to Slavery, and the instinctive dread with which persons residing there, have of the cognomen of "abolitionist," will understand the greatness of the discontent which breaks through such formidable barriers.—In fact, we think there cannot be the slightest doubt, that could the untrammelled voice of the Methodist public in the South be heard, free from all the pressure of public opinion in regard to slavery, it would be nearly unanimous against division. In a letter published in the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, dated "Batesville, Ark., June 2," we find the following remarks:

There is much talk here among the Methodists, touching the action of the Louisville convention. I believe I speak in reasonable bounds, when I say that not one Methodist here, preacher or layman, out of every ten, favor a secession. For my own part, I view it as a stepping stone towards the dissolution of the Union—an event which Mr. would-be-Bishop Winans, would no doubt hail with acclamation.

The church, as a body, were shamefully misrepresented in that convention, so far as North Arkansas is concerned, and her delegates will ere long find it out.

The whole country, Church and State, are getting ultra. I believe nothing short of a war with England will bring the people to their senses; and if it be the only remedy, much as I deprecate war, pray that it may speedily come.

EXCITEMENT AT LAWRENCEBURG.—There has been quite a little storm in social life, according to the Lawrenceburg Register, in that town, in consequence of the arrest of a negro boy, as a fugitive, He was arrested by two Berkeley's, as the property of Mr. Freret, late Mayor of New Orleans.

The cause of excitement is, that the "boy" was arrested *without warrant*, and brutally beaten by the Constables. The negro was committed to jail for ten days in order to be fully tried. In the mean time affidavit was made of the assault of the negro, by the Burkeley's and by the Constables—Northern and Ewing—and a warrant issued against them. The Burkeleys escaped, but the Constables were arrested and held to answer. If the negro is not found to be correctly arrested, they will be in the predicament of Kidnappers.

☞The following letter from a stranger passing through this city, which we find in the Cincinnati Gazette, does more justice to us than the passing remarks of travellers usually do:

Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh,
June 12, 1845.

Gentlemen:—We came up here yesterday from Steubenville, and while waiting for the coach east, I cannot spend my time better than to write down what I observed on the way and here.

Business, (except building in the burnt district) is dull here. The water is too low for steamers except of the smallest class. About the canal basins there is some bustle, though it is difficult to forward goods south and west by water. There are signs of rain—a settled old fashioned rain—should it come and a rise of water ensue, business will revive.

I was pleased to notice an agent of the Little Miami Rail Road Co. whose object is to get the rails from the Allegheny and forward them down the Ohio in season, to enable the Company to finish the Road to Xenia by the 4th proximo. The Allegheny is very low, but some iron is brought out almost daily, and I hope he may succeed.

The wire suspension aqueduct over the Allegheny is a noble structure. It rests on twenty-eight wire ropes of about 2 inches in diameter, and seems firm, though the first span has swagged a little. There are toll ways for foot passengers on the sides of the aqueduct, making thus a third [this is an error, it makes the *fourth*] bridge connecting the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.—The water works are admirably constructed. The engine house is a tastful structure, and sufficient power is placed in it to supply any quantity of water. The reservoir is capacious and elevated to the heighth of the highest houses in the city proper. It makes one feel comfortable to observe the copious supply of water to the citizens and their free use of it at all hours in the day in the houses and streets. This conduces to preserve the health of the city. The Cincinnati water works with their small reservoir, too low to pass water into the second stories of many of your houses, and the stinted and niggardly supply of water, compare very badly with the works here. Why do not your city government provide for lifting a sufficient quantity of water to the proper height for the supply of your citizens? Such an expenditure would add much to the comforts and reputation of your noble city. Smaller cities should not be allowed to lead you in these matters.

I have rambled partly over the burnt district. Your readers are familiar with written descriptions of the fire, its whirlwind course, and the wide spread desolation every where marking its track. I am familiar with the localities of the city, and thought I had acquired, from reading, &c., a tolerably accurate impression of the ruins and vast destruction of property, but I had no just conception. No description can reach the reality. Two months have elapsed, and pass ways are scarcely opened through the heaps of stone, brick, and iron.

Although in many places the rubbish is not cleared away, yet the sufferers are *at work* repairing their losses, rebuilding their dwellings and stores, with an energy and industry that cannot be too highly commended. Already there are four or five hundred buildings up and in progress, some even now filled with merchandize, and places of business. These new buildings are in great demand at high rents. In some instances they have been taken before a stone was laid, the rent to commence at once. This secures the stand. Some of these buildings are spacious, even elegant, and the city rebuilt will exhibit an improved architecture.

The bridge over the Monongahela, is to be suspended on wire. The same builder that completed the Aqueduct, has already commenced this great work. How wonderful this energy! In two months from the time of this terrible destruction of property, enough to dishearten almost any other people—and these two months marked by repeated smaller fires, destroying near one hundred buildings, and keeping the population in continual alarm and dread—in this incredible short time, under such discouraging circumstances, a new city, with elegant public and private edifices, has arisen from the ashes of the old, and is spreading itself over the recently desolate plain. Such a people will not continue depressed; if struck down by sudden calamity, they will rise again and move onward, overcoming all obstacles.

This Hotel is well kept, by kind and attentive landlords, and deserves the public patronage.

Yours truly, C. W.

From the N. Y. Express of Saturday.

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.

The bark Anahuac, Capt. Wilson, arrived this morning in 22 days from Vera Cruz. Governor Shannon, our late Minister to Mexico, came passenger in her.

Capt. Wilson, with Mr. Shannon and his passengers and letter bag, came up this morning in the eight o'clock boat from Quarantine. The political condition of things was very unsettled It was the general belief that there would soon be another revolution in Mexico. The Government was very poor, and unable to pay the Army or Navy with any degree of promptness. The general belief among all classes, in Mexico, was that Texas would not accept the terms offered by the Congress of the United States, and that consequently the country would not be annexed. There was a very hostile feeling against Americans, and the people believed that, should Texas be annexed, a declaration of war would follow.

In the second edition of the Express, of the same day, we find the following:

From Mexico.—We have several files of M

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH, JUNE 27, 1845.

TROUBLES OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Locofoco camp in Pennsylvania has been in quite a ferment, ever since a portion of the Democratic members of the Legislature, feeling more for the interests of Pennsylvania than for the success of party, refused to submit to caucus dictation, and vote for an Anti-Tariff man. The consequence of this refusal was the election of Gen. CAMERON, an avowed friend of our present excellent Tariff. But these honest Locofocos, who could not be induced to sacrifice the interests of the state at the shrine of party, have committed an unpardonable sin in the eyes of the party; for one of their fundamental laws is, that you must blindly go with the party if it leads to ruin, disgrace, or "Old Nick." A caucus was therefore held at Harrisburgh, about the first of April last, by the real *simon pures* of the Legislature, to take into consideration the contumacy of the honest members of their party in that body, who had voted for Gen. CAMERON, and to devise ways and means to visit upon them dire and signal punishment, as a warning to all independent and honest men to keep out of a party where they were not wanted. This caucus met, secretly we believe, twice or more times, and to give their doings greater weight, and to render their vengeance more dreadful, they called in the aid of those n agnates of Pennsylvania Democracy, the "hater of Democratic blood," and he of the "Draco bloody code" memory. However, after all these dreadful preparations, sad to tell, not much seems to have come of it, except to set the "harmonious Democracy" still more by the ears. True, answers were received from Messrs. BUCHANAN and DALLAS, and an address was drawn up, but for some reason no publication of them was made.—Only 43 members could be got together out of 73, and these wrangled about what was best to be done, so that the whole matter ended in smoke, leaving the independent members of their party to pass unrebuked, thus proving the truth of the old adage, "when rogues fall out, honest men get their due."

But the fact that such caucus meeting had been held, letters received, and an address written, being noised abroad, has kept our loving Democratic friends in a constant stew, and they have finally been published in the Pennsylvanian. Mr. BUCHANAN'S letter is very cautious. He pleads his situation as a member of POLK'S cabinet as a reason why he should not interfere in State matters, and therefore declines any expression of opinion concerning the conduct of those independent Locofocos who had supported Gen. CAMERON. But he takes this occasion to express his opinion in favor of Legislative caucuses, and expresses a hope that the "sovereign people"—the Locofocos he means—will hereafter *compel* their representatives to go into legislative caucus. As the opinions of so eminent a member of the Democratic party are of some importance, we copy the law of caucussing, as he lays it down. Speaking of the legislative caucus, he says:

"Indeed I am firmly convinced that this is the best mode which experience has ever discovered of preventing individual preferences for men from distracting and dividing the party, and thus endangering the triumph of the great principles of the Democracy. But this result can only be produced by the will of the *sovereign people* themselves. Should the extraordinary excitement which you inform me now exists in Pennsylvania, cause our Democratic fellow-citizens to decree that their Legislative servants *shall hereafter go into caucus* and be bound by its decision fairly made, this excitement will then have resulted in great public benefit."

The letter of Mr. DALLAS is not so cautious. Although he declines the expression of any opinion in relation to Gen. CAMERON, he exercises no forbearance for those independent Democrats who voted for him. He says:

"There appears, however, no cause for withholding my opinion that it is scarcely possible to use language too decisive in condemnation of those, who professing attachment to the political party, by whose suffrages the Executive Magistrates of both the Union and the State have been recently elected,—suddenly in the scene of their representative action, disclaim the usages, principles and candidates of that party, and form, in order to oppose and defeat it, a coalition with its avowed adversaries. A course like this for any purpose, strikes at the very root of party integrity,—opens a wide field and endless opportunities for management and treachery, and subjects the real and known will of the constituency of a majority to be annulled."

We beg leave here to dissent from the opinion of Mr. Vice President DALLAS. The "known will of the constituency of a majority" was not "annulled" by the election of Gen. CAMERON. He was elected as a Tariff man, over one opposed to the Tariff; and although a majority of the people of Pennsylvania had just before been made to appear in favor of POLK—whether *honestly* or not, we leave for the developement of futurity to show—yet we cannot admit that this can be taken as a *fair* expression of the opinion of a majority of the people of Pennsylvania against a Tariff; as the most gross and shameful deceptions were used to make the people believe that "Mr. POLK was as good a Tariff man as Mr. CLAY," than which a more false sentiment we believe was never promulged.

However, it was not for the purpose of opening up thess matters anew, that we commenced this article, but to give our readers a portion of the history of the "Harmonious Democracy of Pennsylvania."

The Steam Schooner Hunter.

This little iron schooner is rigged with Hunter's Propeller, and yesterday afternoon she made a trial trip up the river a short distance, for the purpose of proving her Engines, and testing the propelling power of Lieu. HUNTER'S plan. Lieu. HUNTER himself, and several officers of the U. S. Navy and Marine service, were on board, together with several invited guests, including the gentlemen of the press.

She left the wharf in good style, and stemmed gallantly about as strong a current as we have ever seen in the Monongahela river. Her speed was about four or five miles an hour, against the current, and her speed through the water probably eight or nine. This, considering the disadvantages she labored under, her engines and machinery being stiff, and not in good running order, may be considered evidence of the utility of Lieu. HUNTER'S plan.

One of our contemporaries, yesterday, pronounced his belief that HUNTER'S propeller was a "grand failure," and considered this opinion established by the slowness with which the "Geo. M. Bibb" left port. We think he saw enough yesterday afternoon to change his opinion, and to attribute the slowness of the Geo. M. Bibb to a want of steam, and not to a defect of power in the propellers. That want of steam was the cause, is attested by several gentlemen on board of her, competent to judge. We know that the *Hunter* ran four or five miles an hour against a strong current, and it is to be presumed that the *G. M. Bibb*, being a much larger vessel, will run with greater speed.

A rather disagreeable accident occurred in this experimental trip of the Hunter. In rounding to, she run on a sand bar with considerable force, but was got off again, by the assistance of the Michigan, without any injury to her hull or machinery. Her temporary wooden cabin was somewhat injured by contact with the boats assisting her, but this is of small moment.

COL. BILL SMITH OF THE POST.

A RICH SCENE.

The richest scene we have enjoyed for many a day, occurred yesterday afternoon on board the schooner HUNTER. Among the passengers was *Colonel William H. Smith*, one of the editors of the Pittsburgh Post. When the Hunter was rounding to, this valiant gentleman was standing close by the stern, to which a skiff was attached. When the vessel struck with considerable force, and began to heel over with the force of the current against her side, the gallant *Colonel*, no doubt considering "discretion the better part of valor,"—that is if he gave himself time to think at all, which is somewhat doubtful—the gallant *Colonel*, we say, sprang aboard the skiff, followed by another person, and immediately *cut the painter*, and cast the boat adrift. Such was the speed with which the brave *Colonel* acted, that he never stopped to look if there were any oars aboard, when lo! he found himself cast upon the bosom of the mighty deep, without a rudder or an oar. Here was a predicament. But some very compassionate person took pity on him and threw him a board, by means of which, after floating down some half mile, he made the shore.

When the poor shipwrecked and forlorn mariners and passengers on board the Hunter saw their only means of escape thus snatched away, and themselves left to battle with the impending danger as best they could, astonishment at first took hold upon them at the desperate hurry of the most valorous *Colonel*: but this was only momentary, and then such a roar of undisguised and hearty merriment broke forth at the doughty deed of the fugitive hero, that the welkin rang again. Probably the ship-wrecked thought they might as well be merry as sad, as the gallant *Colonel* in his hurry forgot to take any note of their condition, or the danger his haste subjected them to.—Some said he was *selfish*, but his well-known *philanthropy* puts a stopper on that. Others said he was forgetful, having been afflicted with that infirmity in his *baby*-hood. This no doubt was slanderous. Others said he was scared out of his wits,—and in fact he did look rather *pale*—but then he is a *Colonel*. And so the joke went round, and a merrier set, and a greater flow of wit we have not lately seen. We rather think the *Colonel* will not make another experimental trip in a hurry.

REV. DAVID KERR.—We regret to learn through the Chronicle, that the connection existing between the Rev. DAVID KERR and the First Associate Reformed Congregation of this city was, at his request, dissolved on Sabbath last. In consequence of continued indisposition, Mr. Kerr has been under the necessity of suspending his labors in a church which has been under the care of his father and brother for more than a quarter of a century. He retires from his high station much beloved by all his people.

POWERFUL LOCOMOTIVE.—We learn from the United States Gazette, that a powerful Locomotive has just been turned out from Mr. Norris' manufactory, for the Long Island Railroad. It is built with the purpose of carrying three hundred passengers and the U. S. Mail from Brooklyn to Greenport, (L. I.) a distance of *ninety-seven* miles in *two hours and a half!* and the editor was assured that the machine could accomplish it in two hours only—a rate of forty-eight miles and a half an hour. Certainly this is speeding upon the wings of the wind.

A GREAT TRAIN.—The Boston Transcript of Thursday says: "The New York train this morning over the Norwich and Worcester roads, brought in 600 passengers, and a very long freight train. Connected with this were the express and freight cars of Messrs. Adams & Co., which contained, in addition to their usual daily package business upwards of two hundred bushels of cherries and other fruits. The whole train was one of the largest ever run over the route.

AGED MINISTER.—In an account of the General Association of *Connecticut*, the Puritan states that the Rev. SAMUEL NOTT of Franklin, was in attendance upon the meeting of the Association; that he was present at the prayer meeting at five o'clock on Wednesday morning, and among the first that appeared in the house; "that Dr. Nott is *ninety one* years of age; has been settled in Franklin *sixty-three* years next March; and still performs his duties without the aid of a colleague, and with more than the vigor, directness, and completeness of many a young man. This case, especially in the time which the ministry of Dr. Nott has covered without a colleague, seeks with difficulty a parallel in ecclesiastical history in any age of the Church."

The Detroit Express gives the following gathering of prominent men there, in conversation on the 15th inst.—Judge McLean, Justice Supreme Court, U. S.; Gen, Cass, late Minister to France; Wm. Johnson, Surveyor General, U. S.; Hon. Matthew St. Clair Clark, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, U. S.; Hon. Ross Wilkins, District Judge of the U. S.; Hon. A. S. Porter, late of the U. S Senate; Hon. Thos. W. Williams, late Whig member of Con4ress from Connecticut; Hon. J. M. Howard, late Representative in Congress from Michigan; Capt. Inman, U. S. Navy, commanding the Michigan Steamer on Lake Erie.

☞The editor of the Boston Mercantile Journal, in speaking of the Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, which occurred on Tuesday last, mentions the following incident of that struggle:

Among the sturdy and patriotic yeomen of New England, who were engaged in that battle, was Colonel Bancroft of Tyngsboro' who died a few years since at an advanced age. He was a tall and remarkably powerful man, and was in the redoubt during the battle. With a heavy musket he did effective service, and was busily employed putting his last charge of powder and ball in his gun, when the British soldiers entered the redoubt, and the yankees hastily made their exit. He was the last man who left the entrenchment. A British Grenadier opposed him with his bayonet, but was immediately shot down; then seizing his musket with both hands and holding it before him, he rushed through the enemies' ranks, and by his great physical strength, forced a passage through the regulars, prostrating them unceremoniously on every side, he then leaped upon the breastwork, and in double quick time followed his retreating companions. Several muskets were discharged at him by the British, whom he had treated so rudely, but only one ball took effect, which took off one of his fingers; and compelled him to drop his musket, a faithful friend. He made his escape over Charlestown Neck without meeting any further disaster.

The Albany (Ga.) Courier, of the 14th inst., is in mourning for the late editor, Col. John Jones, who died in the prime of life on Wednesday week, after a short but severe attack of inflammation of the brain.

My Last Song's for thee, Susie.

My last song's for thee, Susie,
My last song's for thee;
There may be gems more rare,
There may be flowers more fair,
But none so dear to me, Susie,
But none so dear to me.

I dare breathe it now, Susie,
I dare breathe it now;
When life is ebbing fast,
And each pulse may be the last,
And death sits on my brow, Susie,
And death sits on my brow.

I know thou wilt weep, Susie,
I know thou wilt weep,
When my heart shall silent be,
And can throb no more for thee,
And beneath the sod I sleep, Susie,
And beneath the sod I sleep.

My last thought is thine, Susie,
My last thought is thine,
Thy sweet sad face I see,
And it seems to smile on me,
And in death thou still art mine, Susie,
In death thou still art mine.

EDITING A NEWSPAPER, OR PREACHING A SERMON.

NEITHER SO EASILY DONE.

Folks who don't like the way papers are edited, ought to ask leave to put in a specimen of the right sort. We would—just for the fun of seeing them cut and slashed by the critics, afterwards. Every man who thinks it is easy to edit a paper exactly right, and to universal acceptance, ought to try it. May-be he would succeed; and if so, he would be better entitled to a reward than the discoverer of perpetual motion.—*Richmond Star.*

We do not insert the above because we have reason to find fault with the importunities of such friends as are therein complained of. That class have pretty much concluded to let us conduct our paper according to our own notions of propriety. The remark "that every man who thinks he can edit a paper exactly right, had better try it," reminds us most forcibly of an instance of a similar kind, which occurred once within our own knowledge. A certain captious brother in the Methodist Church, had grown wondrous wise in his conceit, and found it impossible to be pleased with the pulpit efforts of the clergy. Finally he resolved to be independent and to do his own preaching. Accordingly, after the usual preparations, the sanction of Conference was granted; and the pompous gentleman armed, as he supposed, "with the sword of the spirit," went forth to the conflict.

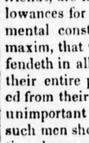
His first grand effort was before the very people who had listened patiently to his criticisms and regarded him as a "mighty man in the Scriptures." The services were commenced in a clear, distinbt tone of voice, manifesting only that degree of pompousness which is excusable among gentlemen who are conscious of their own superior powers. The reading of the text and the introductory remarks, passed off with the same air of self-possession. As the thread of discourse, however, was drawn out, evidences of its becoming somewhat entangled, began to multiply. Every effort of the speaker to recover from his dilemma, only increased the difficulty. Abandoning the subject in hand, he attempted a digression in the shape of an exhortation, but some disorderly children attracted his attention, and he was drawn off into a kind of "Caudle Lecture." That ended, he had forgotten, not only the place where he left off, but the very subject of his discourse. He vainly attempted, by raising the tone of his voice and accompanying his peculiar nasal tones with the most violent action of both hands and feet, to divert the attention of his hearers from the barrenness of his ideas. Finally, as if in a fit of despair, and with the drops of perspiration standing on his brow, he suddenly stopped short, and after every eye was fixed upon him, he said in a subdued tone, "My brethering, I have *learn* that any man embued with the proper *sperit* can preach—most of you have *learn* me express that opinion in your time. I am now satisfied with my own experience. If any of you *thinks* I am mistaken, and *preachin's* an easy business—why, *just let him come up here and try!*" The concluding remark was full of practical wisdom even when applied to other professions besides preaching. We are inclined to think with our friend of the Richmond Star, that if all the gentlemen who regard it as an easy matter to conduct a newspaper ably, fearlessly, impartially, and yet so as to please all parties, were only compelled to take a hand themselves, they would soon arrive at about the same conclusion as did Bro. Roberts about preaching. Should any one think differently, all we have to say is, *"just let him come up here and try!"*

After all, the life of an editor to one who has trained his mind and habits to the business, is not so disagreeable. That it has its trials, its turmoils, its disappointments, and its ever wasting, never ending labors, is but too true. Yet even these are not without their counter consolations, their joys, their triumphs, their convictions of duty done as well as the occasional rejoicings over the success of sober arguments and sound principles.—These considerations, when properly regarded, go far to lighten the labors and counterbalance the annoyances of the business. The man who conducts a strictly independent press, must have a degree of moral firmness, equal to one of the ancient martyrs. The people, nay even the party friends, are not discriminating—they make no allowances for differences of temperament and of mental constitution. They act strictly on the maxim, that "he who offendeth in one thing, offendeth in all." We have known men to change their entire party relations because they differed from their friends on a single, and sometimes unimportant particular; it is not strange then, that such men should indulge in sweeping denunciations because THEIR whims, or THEIR interests have not been consulted by the editor, even at the violation of truth, principle, or propriety. The man who would allow such influences to disturb or swerve him in his course, is unfit to be the guardian of the public interests or the controller of the public mind. We make these remarks with the more freedom, because we can say in truth and in the spirit of perfect frankness, that since our connection with the press, we have been subjected to but few of the annoyances complained of by our contemporary of the Richmond STAR. —*Savannah Republican.*

SLAVERY CAN'T BE ABUSED.—It is folly to talk of the abuses of the relation. Slavery is itself the greatest abuse you can inflict on man. It wrests from him his liberty without trial, accusation or crime. It disrobes him of the attributes of a man, and makes him, by its very constitution, an article of property and traffic, *"to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever."* It robs him of his earnings, his wife, and his children. It denies him the right of marriage, and strips him of every vestige of human rights. Abolish these abuses of slavery, and you abolish slavery itself. The law that should interpose and require the master to pay the slave his earnings, "that which is just and equal," and give him a true title to his own wife and children, would, by that very requirement, annihilate the property title of his owner. Give the slave a legal claim to any of a man's natural rights, and just so far as you do it, you take him out of the power and ownership of his master—that which is the very essence of slavery, as constituted by slave law.—*Watchman of the Valley.*

Quite a stir has been created at Lowell by the introduction of a new cotton spinning frame which has just been put into operation there. It is said to require but *one half the power*, and will make *more yarn* and of more *even twist* at about *two thirds the expense* of the other kinds of frames in use.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.



THE subscriber offers for sale his improved farm situate in Sewickley township, on the junction of the Big and Little Sewickley Creeks, adjoining lands of Andrew Biggs, Esq., Joseph Guffey and others; containing about 330 acres of first rate lime stone land well watered, about 160 acres of which is cleared, and the remainder well timbered; row in the tenure of John and Wm. Blackburn. There are on the premises a comfortable Log Dwelling House and Barn, and a young apple orchard of the finest varieties—the whole being under a good state of cultivation. The land will be div ded to suit purchasers if required. JAMES J. MARCHAND.
je27-w3t

MUSQUITO NETTINGS—A large lot just received and for sale by GEO. S. SWARTZ.
je12 No 66 Market st e. t.

C. ORLANDO LOOMIS, Attorney at Law, office on 4th street above Smithfield. je24

HOUSES FOR SALE IN ALLEGHENY CITY.

ONE brick house in the Diamond, situated within a few doors of Federal street, the chief and leading market and business street in the city; containing in front 18 feet, and extending 70 feet. It is the best and most commodious house, as a store house, within the Diamond, having 5 rooms, a good cellar and drying loft for clothes.

ALSO—One frame house 15 feet, fronting and adjoining the same, containing a handsome store and 5 rooms.

ALSO—One frame house in the alley between the above premises, 70 feet back into the Diamond, containing 4 rooms.

ALSO—On a lease of eight years from the first of last April, subject to ground rent, and now under rent to very respectable tenants, and yielding a very handsome yearly profit rent.

ALSO—One frame house in Barnett's district, adjoining in the Second Ward within a few minutes walk of Federal st, being 16 feet in front and 32 in depth. The lot is in extent 100 feet by 20; the house is in thorough repair, containing four comfortable dwelling rooms.

ALSO—A profit rent arising from a house in Garrett's Row, in the Third Ward, yielding a yearly profit rent of $30, for 7 years.

All the above property the subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms for cash, and hand if approved of. For particulars apply by letter or person to the subscriber. ROBERT DALZELL,

Cotton, Woollen, Silk Dyer, Carpet Weaver and Manufacturer, in the Diamond, Allegheny City. je27-w3t

NEW WOOLLEN FACTORY.

THE subscriber having completed his arrangements, has now in operation the "**Pittsburgh Woollen Factory,**" located near the mouth of Saw Mill Run, south side of the Ohio, within half a mile of the city. Having the latest improvements in machinery and good practical workmen, he hopes to be able to furnish to those who may favor him with their custom with articles of superior quality and at the lowest prices.

Always for sale or exchange for wool. Flannels of different colors, Yarns, Carpet Chain, Jeans, Tweeds, &c. &c. ALEX. INGRAM, Jr.

☞ Office in the city, at the Bookstore of Ingram, Elliott & Co, Market st. near the Diamond je27-w3tm

Reporter and Examiner, Washington; Argus, Beaver; Intelligencer, Greensburgh; Record, Blairsville; insert each to amt. of $1, send paper and bill to advertiser.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

PERCIRA'S Materia Medica and Therapeutics;
Medicines, their uses and mode of admin stration;
Armstrong's Practice of Physic;
Eberlie's " Medicine;
Gregory's " "
Liston's Elements of Surgery;
" Practical "
Gross's " "
Lawrence on the Eye;
" " Ruptures;
Cooper on Dislocations and Ruptures;
Condie on Diseases of Children;
Eberlie " "
Lee's Theory and Practice of Midwifery;
Stokes on the Chest;
Muller's Elements of Physiology;
Carpenter's Human "
Andral's Clinic, 3 vols;
Bartlett Typhoid and Typus Fevers, &c &c
Together with a good assortment of all kinds Books, rec'd and for sale by INGRAM, ELLIOTT & Co.
je26 Market st. near the Diamond.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its next annual meeting in January, 1846, for an act incorporating a Bank to be styled the Bank of Allegheny City to be located in the City of Allegheny, County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania. The specific object of which will be to issue bank notes of its own and other banks, to receive money on deposit and allow interest thereon, or not, as may be agreed upon; to discount notes of hand and other securities; to purchase and sell bills of exchange, and deal generally in exchange; to loan money on real and personal securities; to deal in bullion, and otherwise to transact a general banking business in the manner now transacted by other Banks in this Commonwealth.

The amount of Capital to be one hundred thousand dollars, with power to increase it to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars. je24-w6in

STEAM MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following property 60 acres of land, about 30 acres cleared, 20 of which is in meadow, on which is erected a large steam mill, with power sufficient for four pair of mill stones, in connection with water power and all metal gearing, and two pair of four feet mill stones, one pair a French burr; also two bolts and three elevators, with other machinery for merchant work. All in good order, and also a good bearing orchard; two dwellings; two stables and other out-buildings. The above is in a good wheat settlement, and amongst the best stands in the county, eight miles from the County Seat, three miles from the Ohio River, and twenty miles from Pittsburgh. A splendid Coal Bank is on the property within a few rods of the mill. An indisputable title will be given for the above described property, and will be sold on accommodating terms to the purchaser. WALTER JOHNSTON.
Beaver County, Hopewell Township. je27 w3t*

THE STOCK RAISER'S MANUAL—A Guide to the Raising and Improvement of Cattle; being a treatise on their Breeds, management and diseases, by W. YOUATT. For sale by
JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
je26 No 44 Market st.

DEBATE ON UNIVERSALISM between Rev. E. M. Pingree of the Universalist Church and Rev. N. L. Rice of the Presbyterian Church just published. For sale at
JOHNSTON & STOCKTON'S,
je26 No. 44 Market st.

WHITE GOODS—W. R. MURPHY, N. East corner of 4th and Market sts, invites the attention of the ladies and other purchasers, to his large stock of White Goods, such as Cambrics and Jaconets, (some of the former as low as 12½ cts per yard.) Swiss and Scotch Mulls and Nansooks for ladies dresses. Blinds and Netts. Linen and Cambric &c. As these goods are purchased annually from importers they can be sold on the lowest possible prices. je24

CURTAIN MUSLINS—Striped and Plaid and other styles of white curtain muslins, to be had at the Dry Goods house of W. R MURPHY.
je24

LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS—A good assortment of L. C. Handkerchiefs, some extra large, for sale by R. D. THOMPSON,
je21 No. 110 Market st.

BROWN and BL'D SHEETINGS—R. D. THOMPSON would call attention to his stock of Sheetings, (all widths,) which he will sell low, at the carpet and dry goods house, No. 110 Market st. je21

JACONETS—The subscriber offers for sale a large assortment of Jaconets, plain, striped and cross barred. R. D. THOMPSON,
je21 No. 110 Market st.

SCOTCH & NANSOOK MULL, for ladies dresses, on hand and for sale by
je21 R. D. THOMPSON, No. 110 Market st.

MATTING—W. McCLINTOCK would inform his friends that he has received a fresh supply of 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Matting at No. 110, corner Wood and Fifth streets. je17

OIL CLOTH—W. McCLINTOCK would inform his friends that he has received a further supply of Oil Cloth from 27 inches to 18 feet wide, at No. 110, corner Wood and Fifth streets. je17

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE subscriber will pay the highest price in cash, for all grades of clean washed wool free from burs, delivered at his warehouse, Smithfield street, between Fourth street and Diamond alley. WM BARKER.
Pittsburgh, may 16, w2mo*

WOOL, WOOL, WOOL.

THE subscriber will pay the highest market price in *cash* for *wool*, delivered at his old stand on Liberty street, opposite the foot of 5th. J. R. MURPHY.
je6 d1&w3t

WOOL, WOOL, WOOL.

THE subscriber will pay cash for clean washed Wool delivered at his residence, corner of Cherry Alley and Water street.
je24 d&w JAMES J. GRAY.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY ss.

IN the Orphan's Court of said County:

In the matter of the original and supplementary accounts of John Caldwell and Benjamin Darlington, Administrators of the estate of Abishai Wiley, deceased, No. 15 October Term, 1842, and No. 1 June Term, 1845.

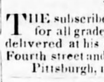
And now to wit: June 21, 1845, on motion of C. O. Loomis, Esq., the Court appoint Walter H. Lowrie, Andrew Burke and O. Metcalf, Esqrs., auditors to audit said accounts.

By the Court. THOMAS FARLEY, Clerk.

The auditors above named will meet for the purpose of their appointment, at the office of Walter H. Lowrie, Esq. in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 30th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested are hereby notified to attend.

W. H. LOWRIE,
ANDW. BURKE,
je24 d&w3t O. METCALF.

STRAY COW.



STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Allegheny City, on the north common, near Federal st., a red and white speckled milky Cow. Any person finding and delivering said cow, or giving information where she may be found, will be suitably rewarded. M. MARTIN.
Apply at my residence or at IRVINE & MARTIN'S, corner of Liberty and Irwin sts, Pittsburgh.
je12-d&wtf

PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINE.

Warranted to be thoroughly built, and to work well.

MADE and sold by William Bastian, opposite Shoenberger's Rolling Mill, Penn street, Pittsburgh.

These Machines are beautiful, simple and compact, are easily removed from place to place, and may be used with equal convenience in barn or field. No Machine runs lighter, thrashes faster, or makes better work. More than 1000 of them are now in use in the western states, and as many east of the mountains. Many of them have thrashed from 60 to 70,000 bushels each; and on thorough trial they have been recommended by those who use them, to be as complete, and to work as well as any in the WORLD.

W. B. has been building and vending the Machines for eight years past in the city of Pittsburgh, and has sold upwards of *six hundred*, and never has an instance occurred where they have not given entire satisfaction.

N. B. All machines Warranted to work well, or no Sale. ap11-w3m

OATS—500 bushels afloat and for sale by
je20 A. G. REINHART, 140 Liberty st.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR JUNE, 1845.
M. ROBERTSON...W. B. SCAIFE...R. E. SELLERS

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1845.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Ashes—₱ lb.
Pots ..... 3 @3¼
Pearls ..... 4@4¼
Scorchings ..... 3@3½
Saleratus ..... 4@4¼

Ale—₱ bbl
XX Ale ..... —@7.50
Common ..... —@6.50

Axles—₱ lb.
Axles ..... 8 @9

Beans—₱ bushel.
Common ..... — @ 87
Small white ..... 1,00@1.25

Bristles—₱ lb
American ..... 31 @40

Batting—₱ lb.
Superior ..... — @ 9
Common ..... — @ 7

Buckets—machine—₱ dozen.
Large size ..... 2.25 @2.37
Small size ..... — @ —

Beeswax—₱ lb.
Yellow ..... 25 @27

Blooms—₱ ton.
Blooms ..... 60.00@75.00

Brooms—₱ dozen.
Merchantable ..... 1.25@1.87½
Shaker ..... 2.00@2.25

Barks—₱ cord.
Chesnut Oak ..... —@1.50
Black Oak ..... —@3.00
Hemlock ..... 2.50@3.00

Coal—₱ bushel.
At the river ..... @ —
From wagon ..... @ —

Cotton—₱ lb.
Pennsee & Alabam. 5½@ 7

Chocolate—₱ lb
Number 1 ..... 10 @11
Cocoa, prepared ..... @22

Candles—₱ lb.
City dipped ..... @ 8
Pittsburgh Star ..... 20 @—
Cincinnati do ..... @21
Sperm, best brands ..... @53
Do inferior ..... @50

Cotton Yarns
Short reel—₱ lb.
No. 5 to 10@12 ..... @15
" 11 to 13 ..... 15½@16
" 14 ..... @17
Increasing 2@1c. ₱ lb to No. 24.
Long reel—₱ dozen.
No. 30 ..... @ 8
" 60 ..... @ 7
" 70 ..... @ 6
" 80, 90, 100 ..... 5@ 4
Coverlet Yarn, 8c ..... @24
Carpet Chain ..... @20
Cotton Twine ..... @23
Candle Wick ..... @15

Coffee—₱ lb.
Java, old white ..... 11¼@12
St. Domingo ..... @ —
Laguayra ..... @ —
Rio ..... 7½@ 8
Havana ..... @ —

Copper—₱ lb.
Braziers' ..... @30
Sheathing ..... @30
Bolt ..... @30
Oil ..... 16 @18

Cordage—By coil ₱ lb.
Manilla ..... @10
White Rope ..... @10
Tarred ..... @ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine ..... @ 9
" coarse ..... @ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—₱ dozen
Extra Long ..... @2.50
Long ..... @1.75
Common ..... @1.25
Plough Lines ..... @ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—₱ doz
40 yd 6 thrd ..... @3.00
20@30 do do ..... 1.50@2.25
Plough Lines ..... @ 75

Castings, Foundry. ₱ lb. net.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order ..... @4
Bevel & gearing do ..... @4
Light machinery do ..... @4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do ..... @2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in ..... @3
over 10 in ..... @2
Grate Bars ..... @2½
Hollow-ware assorted ..... @4
Sad Irons ..... @5
Counter weights ..... @30
Dog Irons ..... @2½
Tailors and Hatters' Irons ..... @6
[10 ₱ cent. off the following articles for cash.]
Wagon boxes ..... @3
Dearborn ₱ set ..... @30
Tea kettles doz. ..... 7,50@8.00
Waffle Irons ..... 10.00@12,00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar ..... @ 2.25
24 in. bow front ..... @ 2.25
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)

Domestics—₱ yard.
Brown Cottons—
57 Thistle, Neshan, Appleton, &c ..... 7 @ 7½
Lonsdale & Brunswick ..... @ 8
Pittsburgh ..... @ 7½
Light ..... @ 6
4-4 Light ..... 5½@ 6
Waltham fine ..... @ 9
Bleached ..... 8 @ 9
3-4 do Long cloths 7 @13
Ticklenburgs—
42 Nero ..... @11
Rochester ..... @14
4-4 West Branch, 10½@12½
Somerset, &c ..... 18 @19
Drills—
Town Boot, Suffolk 9 @ 9½
Bleached do ..... 10½@11
Prints—
Common ..... 5½@ 9½
Good style Madder colors ..... 8 @14
Merrimack & Fall River Blue ..... 10 @12

Drugs—By package.
Aloes ..... 13 @17
Alum ..... @ 3½
Ass dorida ..... 20 @25
Arrow Root ..... 8 @10
Aqua fortis ..... 10 @11
Borax, refined ..... 19 @25
Bal-sam. Peru ..... 2.00@2.25
Do Copavia ..... 30 @37½
Brimstone ..... 4 @ 5
Can phor, refined 55 @65
Chl. ride Lime cask ₱ @ 9
Cochineal ..... 1.75@2.00
Cream Tartar ..... 19 @22
Copperas ..... 1¼@ 2¼
Glu ..... 12 @13
Gal s ..... 20 @25
Gum Arabic ..... 40 @50
" Copal ..... 38 @50
" Tragacinth ..... 31 @37½
" Sheline ..... 15 @18
" Mastic ..... 1.20@1.25
Ipe ac ..... 87 @100
Jal ap, powdered ..... 80 @ 85
Lat arge ..... 5½@ 6½
Licourice Root ..... 7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball ..... 19 @20
Lac Dye ..... 25 @28
Magnesia, Carb ..... 35 @37
Manna, Flake ..... 37 @62
Madder, Umbro ..... 19 @22
Madder, Common ..... 17 @18
Myrrh, Turkey ..... 20 @60
Oil, Vitriol ..... 4¼@ 5
" Castor ..... 85@1.00
" Cassia ..... 6.00@6.50
" Cloves ..... 2.50@3.00
" Lemon ..... 2.12½@2.25
" Peppermint ..... 3.00@3.50
Opium, Turkey ..... 5.00@6.00
Quinne ..... 2.90@3.25
Rhubarb, root ..... 68 @75
Sal Ammoni ..... 20 @25
Sal Soda ..... 1¼@ 5
Senna ..... 25 @30
Tartaric Acid ..... 50 @62
Vitriol, Blue ..... 10 @11

Dye Wood—₱ lb.
Camwood ..... 5½@ 7
Fustic ..... 2½@ 3
Logwood, chipped 2½@ 3

Elliptic Springs—lb.
Polished ..... 11 @12

Feathers—₱ lb.
Kentuckyl ..... 23 @28
Ohio & Penn'a ..... 24 @25

Fruit—
Almonds, shell'd ..... @25
Soft ..... — @18
Hard ..... @10
Currants, Zante ..... @12½
Filberts ..... 8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey ..... @13
Malaga ..... @12
Raisins, Muscat ..... @ —
Bloom ..... @3.00
Cranberries, bush none
Lemons Sicily, bx 3.00@5.00
Oranges do ..... 2.50@4.00
Peaches dry, bu ..... @2.00
Apples dry, ... @1.00
Apples green, bbl 2.25@3.50

Fire Brick—₱ M.
Fire brick ..... @15.00

Freights—₱ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore *via* Canal.
Flour, ₱ bbl ..... @75
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lea' Tallow, &c ..... @52
Feathers ..... 85@90
Fur & Peltries ..... @
Wool ..... @
Rags ..... @
Ashes ..... @45
Oil of all kinds ..... @55
Northern.
To Detroit, heavy ..... @
To Cleveland, " ..... @
Western.
via the River.
To Cincinnati ..... @
Louisville ..... @
St. Louis ..... @

Flour—₱ bbl.
Extra brands ..... @3.87½
Superfine ..... 3.70@3.75
Scratched ..... @
Fine ..... @
Rye Flour ..... @
" Int. bbls ..... @
Buckwheat ..... @

Feed—₱ bushel.
Bran ..... 7½@ 8
Shorts ..... 9 @10

Fish—₱ bbl.
Mackerel, No. 1 13.50@14.00
No 1 hlf-bbls ..... @ —
No 2 ..... 11.00@11.50
No 2 hlf-bbls ..... @ —
No 3 ..... 9.00@ 9.25
No 1 kits ..... @ —
Herring, No. 1 ..... 4.75@ 5.00
No 2 ..... @ —
Salmon, No. 1 ..... @17.00
No 2 ..... @ —
Shad ..... 9.50@10.00
Cod, ₱ lb ..... 3 @ 3½

Glass—
Black Bottles
Quart, ₱ gross ..... @9.00
Pint, do ..... @7.00
Madeira wine, 5& 6 to gallon ..... @9.00
Window Glass—₱ box—City brands.
8x10 ..... 2.50@2.75
10x12 ..... 3.70@3.75
12x18 ..... 8.50@9.00
Eagle brand.
10x15 ..... 2.50@2.75
10x12 ..... 2.50@2.62½

Gunpowder—₱ keg.
FFFG ..... 5.50@6.00
Eagle, 6½ lbs ..... @3.00
Do. dozen 1 lb canisters ..... @7.00
FFFG do ..... @4.00
Eagle do in papers ..... @3.00
Rock powder ..... 3.50@4.00

Grain—₱ bushel.
Wheat ..... 65 @70
Rye ..... 43 @45
Oats ..... @40
Corn ..... 25 @33
Barley ..... 95 @100

Glue—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh common ..... @12½

Ginseng—₱ lb.
Ginseng ..... @ 33

Hay—₱ ton or 2000 lbs.
Timothy ..... 10.00@ —
Clover ..... @ —
Straw, 100 bdls ..... @ —

Hides—₱ lb.
Missouri ..... @ —
Spanish ..... 11 @12
Dry salted ..... 8 @10
Deacons ₱ skin ..... 1.00@1.62
Green ..... @ 4

Hemp—₱ lb.
Missouri &

PITTSBURGH, JUNE 23, 1845.

THE RUINS—THE BURNT DISTRICT.

So rapidly are the ruins of the "Burnt District" giving place to fine warehouses, stores, and dwellings, that those who have any curiosity to view the desolation caused in a few hours by our ever-memorable fire, should hasten to examine the ground, as the devastating effects of the fire are fast vanishing before the hand of enterprize and industry. In fact the metamorphosis going on in the burnt district is little less than miraculous. After an absence of about five weeks, we could scarce believe the evidence of our senses on our return. In places where we had left blackened and smoking ruins, we found long rows of brick buildings, in the various stages of erection, some with their roofs on, and others partly up. Every where do we find changes and improvements. We doubt not that any citizens who left here about the time of the fire, before or after, and shall not return until fall, will be perfectly bewildered as they pass through streets formerly as familiar to them as their own countenances.

There is every indication also that the energies and enterprise of our people are not weakened. This is seen in the zeal with which public improvements are projected and prosecuted. The Western University, we doubt not, will arise from its ashes in a better condition than ever, and the Cemetery project is going forward to a glorious completion. Our readers were doubtless surprised and gratified at the announcement made by our correspondent on Saturday, that the fine country seat of Mr. G. A. Bayard, Esq., of Butler, has been submitted to the people, for the office; and in him we recognize the *great champion of reform*.—Capable in all respects, men of all parties would willingly support him at the polls, and, if he is nominated, the freemen of Pennsylvania triumphantly will elect him. DEMOCRATIC B.

Note by the Editor—While we have no objection to Mr SULLIVAN for Canal Commissioner, we will not consent to support him or any other man on the *no-party* principle. If he is willing to run on the regular Whig ticket, and receives the party nomination, he will have our support—not otherwise. No good ever has, and we believe never will accrue to the Whig party, by making compromises with Locofocoism for any specific purpose. We have heard a rumor, which, however, we cannot believe, that some Whigs in this city are willing to agree to support Hon. WM. WILKINS for the Legislature, should he be nominated by the Locofocos, for the sake of promoting the railroad project. Now, while on the one hand we believe our excellent nominees would be just as efficient in promoting the interests of the Railroad as Mr. WILKINS or any other Locofoco, on the other, we consider such a course would be perfectly suicidal to the future prosperity and harmony of the Antimasonic and Whig party. No possible good that we can see, and a certain and lasting evil, would grow out of any such pernicious and unwise councils. However, we have no fear of such a course being taken. As far as we know the Antimasons and Whigs of the city & county, they are devoted to our principles and party organization, and anxious for the success of our ticket.—We merely mention the rumor, to put our friends on their guard against the machinations of the Locofocos to distract our councils.

SINGING IN COMMON SCHOOLS.—In Boston, says the N. Y. Telegraph, the practice is universal, and approved by everybody. A document lately given to the public, signed by forty-one clergymen, embracing the most distinguished in that city, expresses their highest confidence in singing, scientifically taught, as a method of *moral suasion*, and suggests to their brethren in the ministry, that they encourage, by public addresses or otherwise, as they may deem proper, the cultivation of music, not only in common schools among the youth of our country, but also in other common spheres of life. A number of distinguished physicians of New York, also have given their opinion that vocal music, properly restricted and regulated, is an exercise of great value to the energy and healthy condition of the vocal organs.

The Tunkhannock (Pa.) Record has the following paragraph concerning a dreadful accident at Wilkesbarre:—We learn, verbally, that on Friday last, while several miners were about the mouth of Lloyd's mine, endeavoring to guard against the impending danger, a fall of earth buried them underneath. Three were taken out dead and horribly mangled, and another was so much injured, that his recovery was not anticipated.

A correspondent of the "*Boston Chronicle*," who visited Rev. C. T. Torrey in the Maryland Penitentiary, states he has many opportunities for reading, and that every appropriate religious or literary work may be sent to him by his friends. His labor is light, and his food good, and his sleeping apartments clean and comfortable, and furnished with a soft bed. His religious influence over the prisoners, so far as he has opportunities to exert it, is excellent. While unwell in the hospital, and permitted to converse, his counsels and exhortations to the sick were creditable to him and useful to them. The same gentleman adds:—

"There is, in my judgment, no prospect of his release. I was satisfied he would be convicted when the prosecution first commenced; and I am now equally satisfied that he must remain the six years. I do not think it prudent to make public my reasons for this opinion. But at the same time, I am strengthened in the conviction that slavery is growing weaker in this State. The influence of the "Saturday Visiter" is excellent. Its editor, Dr. J. E. Snodgrass is moving most judiciously against the "peculiar institution." The pecuniary losses connected with it—the increase of a Northern Agricultural and Eastern manufacturing population—the movements in some large religious bodies—the other local causes that are operating silently and almost unseen by the citizens—will certainly bring the system to an end ere long."

SOME OF THE ABOLITIONISTS IN MASSACHUSETTS, are circulating the following pledge.

1. Believing that an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States is utterly irreconcilable with the freedom of the slave,

We, the undersigned,

hereby pledge ourselves not to vote for a candidate for any office, the entrance upon which requires such oath or affirmation.

2. We, the undersigned,

hereby pledge ourselves not to countenance or aid the United States Government in any war which may be occasioned by the annexation of Texas, or in any other war, foreign or domestic, designed to strengthen or perpetuate slavery.

The first pledge is certainly an improvement upon that of James G. Birney, who is both ready to swear to support the Constitution and then to violate it. As for the last, "we shall see what we shall see." The Abolitionists are responsible for the annexation of Texas, and ought to bear the whole brunt of any and all wars growing out of annexation.—*N. Y. Express.*

Forty-one foreign vessels entered the port of Boston on Monday, the largest number ever known to enter in one day. Two or three of them were Liverpool ships with assorted cargoes.

THE ERIE EXTENSION.

GEN. REED, and eight or nine other gentlemen from Erie, were in the city on Thursday and Friday, having come from Erie in a Canal Boat on a leisurly survey of the Erie Extension Canal.—They left on Friday evening with the intention of pursuing the examination on their return. We were not informed as to the object of their visit until after their departure. We learn from a gentleman of this city that they were very much encouraged by the result so far as their inspection extended. The Reservoir for the supply of the Level and Quicksand section had not been completed in time to be filled by the spring rains, but they say the late showers will do it. In consequence of the want of water there, there has been a want of water on the section, but this will now be supplied. Some repairs are yet to be made, and immediate measures will be taken to have them completed. The Directors calculate on a large trade in Coal between Sharon and Erie. We understand also that a number of new Furnaces are being built in the counties on the Line of Canal.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The prevailing opinion *now* is, that, in the selection of a candidate for Canal Commissioner, we should waive all party considerations and select one who is a friend of *Reform* —not merely so in name but in character—one who is, in all respects, capable of rightly performing the duties incumbent upon him, whilst occupying that important station. The name of *Charles C. Sullivan, Esq.*, of Butler, has been submitted to the people, for the office; and in him we recognize the *great champion of reform*.—Capable in all respects, men of all parties would willingly support him at the polls, and, if he is nominated, the freemen of Pennsylvania triumphantly will elect him. DEMOCRATIC B.

Note by the Editor—While we have no objection to Mr SULLIVAN for Canal Commissioner, we will not consent to support him or any other man on the *no-party* principle. If he is willing to run on the regular Whig ticket, and receives the party nomination, he will have our support—not otherwise. No good ever has, and we believe never will accrue to the Whig party, by making compromises with Locofocoism for any specific purpose. We have heard a rumor, which, however, we cannot believe, that some Whigs in this city are willing to agree to support Hon. WM. WILKINS for the Legislature, should he be nominated by the Locofocos, for the sake of promoting the railroad project. Now, while on the one hand we believe our excellent nominees would be just as efficient in promoting the interests of the Railroad as Mr. WILKINS or any other Locofoco, on the other, we consider such a course would be perfectly suicidal to the future prosperity and harmony of the Antimasonic and Whig party. No possible good that we can see, and a certain and lasting evil, would grow out of any such pernicious and unwise councils. However, we have no fear of such a course being taken. As far as we know the Antimasons and Whigs of the city & county, they are devoted to our principles and party organization, and anxious for the success of our ticket.—We merely mention the rumor, to put our friends on their guard against the machinations of the Locofocos to distract our councils.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston on Thursday, bringing Liverpool advices to the 4th instant inclusive.

The news is not very important.

The excitement which had existed previously in relation to the Oregon question had entirely subsided.

The American Provision Market was in a very healthy state.

Cotton was dull, and the prices barely sustained.

The European Times of the 4th instant has the following acceptable paragraph.

The arrival of the "Hibernia," on Saturday, put at rest the uneasiness which has prevailed some time past relative to our relations with America. All apprehension of a hostile collision arising out of the Oregon question has disappeared; and this feeling has been mainly produced by the tone of what in England is regarded as the official organ of Mr. Polk's Government, The Union, edited by Mr. Ritchie, combined with the improved tone which characterises the American press generally.

This friendly feeling is most cordially reciprocated in England, not only by men of business, but by all classes in the country. The Funds rose on the receipt of the Hibernia's arrival one per cent, and considerable buoyancy prevailed in almost every department of the Public Securities contingent upon the same cause.

But if the steamers intelligence has had this gratifying effect upon the Money market, it has been otherwise with regard to the great article of produce, Cotton, the market for which has exhibited a good deal of depression, and a giving way in price. Since Friday, the reduction has amounted to fully an eighth; and yesterday was the most dull and quiet days which has been experienced for a long time. This result is, of course, mainly attributed to the large produce of the new crop, and to the absence of all danger as regards the pacific relation of the two countries.

PARLIAMENTIARY.—The third reading of the Maynooth bill, in the House of Commons, on the night of the 16th May, engaged the exclusive attention of that body until Wednesday, the 21st. These three nights of protracted discussion revolved nothing new.

The new treaty between England and France for the prevention of the slave trade on the coast of Africa, has been signed at the *Foreign Office*.

The Catholic Bishops are up in arms against the measure now before Parliament for establishing colleges in the north, the south, and the west of Ireland.

The money market was in a healthy state, and good paper was readily discounted at 2½ to ¾ per cent. Money has been in greater request on the Stock Exchange than in the Discount market.

The steamer Great Britain is expected in the Mersey on the 3d of July, and will leave Liverpool for New York on the 26th. She continues, as heretofore, to excite great interest in the Thames.

The project of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is in a fair way of being carried out.

The abdication of Don Carlos in favor of his son is the most striking event in continental news. The obstinate old man was very unwilling to give up the semblance of royalty, and was only induced to do so, it is said, at the earnest entreaty of cooler and wiser heads. The resignation of Don Carlos, coupled with the declaration of his son, points to an alliance with the young Queen of Spain—a project which would be supported be a large party in that country.

IRELAND.

The Repeal meeting at Tara took place on the 22nd ult. The numbers are variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000. O'Connell, of course, participated largely in the proceedings.

FRANCE.

Little has been said during the last fortnight, in the Parisian journals, on American affairs; but in the few that have appeared, a very decided opinion is expressed, that however menacing the Oregon question may appear, it will be settled amicably, the United States and Great Britain both having an immense interest in the preservation of peace.

SWITZERLAND.

The accounts from Lucerne to the 25th ult., state that the influence of the three great Powers, (England, France, and Austria) began to make itself beneficially felt in Switzerland. The resolve of those Powers to maintain intact the federal compact of 1815, the inviolability of the principle of cantonal sovereignty, and the exclusive right of the cantons themselves to revise and amend the compact by mutual friendly agreement among each other, by legal means alone, to the exclusion of all violence—regard always being had to the maintenance of the condition—*sine qud non*—of "the inviolability of the principle cantonal sovereignty" above mentioned.

COTTON MARKET, June 3.

Since Friday last a change for the worse has taken place; market languid, demand feeble, and prices have consequently declined a full ⅛d from the quotations of last Friday, and Cotton is very freely offered at the decline.

IRON.—Prices still drooping and the trade inactive. Scotch Pig Iron continues to be forced upon the market, and little disposition shown to purchase unless at a lower *price*. The price of Pig delivered *in* Glasgow is now 65s to 70s; delivered in Liverpool 80s. Merchant Bar is quoted £8 10s. Iron in Liverpool: Hoop £10 1s; Sheet £12; Sweedish Iron £12 10.

By letters received from the United States, per Hibernia, it would appear that a general reduction of about 10 dollars per ton had taken place there previous to her leaving. This will have, though to a limited extent, a depressing effect on the market here.

GENERAL SCOTT'S NOTICE OF THE DEATH OF GENERAL JACKSON.—Among the recent incidents connected with the decease of this distinguished personage, one occurred at West Point, on which every American will dwell with respect and gratification. The Military Board, over which Gen. Scott presides, was in session when the intelligence was received. Gen. Scott immediately arose, and asked that the examination might be suspended. He then observed in substance:—"Ex-President Jackson died at the Hermitage on the 8th inst. The information is not official, but sufficiently authentic to prompt the step I am about to take. An event of much moment to this nation has occurred. A great man has fallen.—General Jackson is dead—a great general and great patriot—who had filled the highest political stations in the gift of his countrymen. He is dead. This is not the place nor am I the individual to pronounce a fit eulogy on the illustrious deceased. National honors will doubtless be prescribed by the President of the United States, but in the meantime and in harmony with the feelings of all who hear me, and particularly with those of the authorities of this institution, I deem it proper to suspend the examination of the Cadets for the day, and to wait the orders of the Executive of the United States on the subject."

The remarks were delivered with much dignity and feeling—with the brevity proper to the occasion—and though little was said much was expressed. The Review which had been ordered was countermanded and the flags lowered to half mast.

The incident cannot fail to suggest many reflections of a most affecting character.—*N. Y. Courier.*

The son of a respectable mechanic of Newark, says the Newark Daily Advertiser, aged, aged 15, was arrested on Monday and committed for recently setting fire to several buildings, including his father's factory. Among other attempts at firing, was on one Sunday night last upon a paint shop in Market street, which, had it succeeded, would have produced a wide spread conflagration. The name of the young scamp is not given.

MISS PLATT, WHO WAS SAVED ON BOARD THE SWALLOW.—The editor of the American Protestant who knows this young lady and her family, gives the following facts in a case which has excited great public interest:—

"Miss P. left Detroit on board a steamboat for the nursery at Georgetown, without the knowledge or consent of her parents. When her father, Judge Platt, heard that she was gone, he, in company with some of the most respectable gentlemen in De roit, called upon the Roman Catholic Bishop in order to make some inquiries concerning this sudden and mysterious disappearance of his daughter, and also to request a letter of introduction to the Superior of the Convent in Georgetown. Judge Platt inquired of the Bishop how his daughter had obtained money to defray her expenses. The Bishop gave him no definite nor satisfactory answer to this enquiry. Judge Platt wished to know whether any thing had been said on the subject of money. The Bishop recollected that something had been said on the initiation fee. This he said was $1,500. Judge P. said if the Bishop would inform him who had given that sum or any sum to his daughter he would immediately refund it. He very honorably declared that painful as it was to him to have his daughter leave under such circumstances, yet he preferred to defray all the expenses himself. But he did not learn whence came the $1,500 in gold that was lost in the river, nor whence came the trunk of *Nun's* clothing for his daughter, that was put on board the steamboat at Detroit.

Miss P. had letters of introduction from the Bishop and Nuns of Detroit, to the Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, and also to the Superior of the Convent in Georgetown. Those who have read these letters have told us that they speak of Miss. P. as belonging to a highly respectable family; as going to the Convent without the consent of her parents, and when it shall be known, it will produce some sensation or stir in the community. Such is a brief statement of facts, which we have received from those who know."

DEATH OF GENERAL JACKSON.—The various Courts at the City Hall adjourned this forenoon, out of respect to the memory of Gen. Jackson. In the Court of Errors the adjournment was moved by the Chancelor of the State; in the United States Circuit Court, by Mr. Benj F. Butler; in the Superior Court by Mr. James T. Brady; in the Common Pleas by Mr. John McKeon; in the Circuit Court by Mr. J. L. White, late of Indiana; and in the U. S. District Court, also by Mr. Butler. The gentlemen moving in each Court, prefaced their remarks eulogistic of the character of the deceased. In the Circuit, Mr. White concluded his remarks by saying that whatever political differences may have existed between the deceased and a portion of his countrymen, they lie buried with him in his grave; and as one who, in politics has been steadily opposed to him, I feel, notwithstanding, that we owe it not only to the country, to whom in various relations he has done honor, but to his memory, that the court do now adjourn. In each court short resolutions were offered by the movers, and entered upon the minutes.—*N. Y. Express of Tuesday.*

SOMETHING IN THE WIND.—What is the matter at Washington! The United States Journal, of Monday evening, says:

"Yesterday (Sabbath) afternoon, the officers in the War Department attached to the Commanding General's Bureau were convened; and as the meeting was extraordinary, it was rumored in the city this morning that it was occasioned by the late news from the Texan frontier. Perhaps it was owing to the near approach of the comet."

General Scott is not a man to attend to business on Sunday without special cause, He and his family are remarkable for a constant attendance at church, and edifying attention to the service; so that we think such a matter as a comet would not be likely to lead the General off.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

ALLEGHENY CEMETERY.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Many of your readers, have, it is presumed, been waiting with interest the gradual steps towards the establishment of a Public Cemetery. The comparison between our city graveyards, all filthy and begrimed with coal smoke, and the cemeteries now in operation in the eastern cities, is too painful to persons of refined taste, or having friends interred here, to permit the present state of things longer to continue.

Enter Laurel Hill at Philadelphia, mount Auburn at Boston, or Greenwood at Baltimore—the snowy monuments that mark the spot, and the period of the repose of those who have departed, are half concealed by the shrubbery and grass.—Emotions of tenderness are awakened by the mournful murmurs of water flowing near. The little grassy paths which branch into the more retired parts, seduce you to solitude and suggest salutary reflection.

"The forest trees
Wave above them their green leaves,
Dewy with nature's tear drops."

How peaceful! how calm! how appropriate to the rest, to the sanctity of death!

Such a place do we all desire. Such a place I am happy to say *we now have*, where you, and I, and those linked to us by many tender ties, when life's vicissitudes are over—may lie down forever, undisturbed and in peace.

It is with great pleasure I learn from a friend who has taken an active part in getting up the Allegheny Cemetery Company, that it is now established on a firm footing, that it has enlisted the efficient aid and co-operation of a large number of respectable and wealthy citizens, and that it is prepared to carry out the plans sometime since proposed to the public.

It is known to many that sixty acres of the farm of Geo. A Bayard, Esq., was purchased by the company some months ago, and would have been thrown open to the public before this, but for difficulties almost inseparably connected with undertakings of this kind, in relation to obtaining a charter, laying out roads, &c. These difficulties have at length all been satisfactorily adjusted, and in order to meet most fully and satisfactorily the expectations of the public; to render "assurance double sure" as to the final and complete success of the enterprise, and place it on a footing with any similar project in the United States, the company have materially altered and enlarged their views and plans. Within the last few days, they have completed an arrangement with Mr. Bayard, by which *the whole of his beautiful country seat east of the Butler road, embracing his mansion house and upwards of one hundred acres of ground, will for all future time, be dedicated to this sacred use.*

It is amongst the most beautiful sites in our neighborhood, and admirably adapted to the purpose. It is near the city and yet remote from its annoyances, in a retired location, having a beautifully diversified surface and overshadowed by the old trees of the forest. An order has been obtained from Court to open a road from a suitable point on the Greensburgh turnpike, so that two entrances to the grounds can be had if it is considered desirable or necessary. A competent and tasteful architect has been engaged, who will first visit all the eastern cemeteries, and then proceed immediately to lay out roads, walks, and burial lots, and give plans and designs for appropriate ornaments.

It is intended to have a public sale of lots in the course of a few weeks. R.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 23.

Flour—All the Flour offered on Saturday was taken. We noticed sales of 300 bbls at $3.75, 3.81 and 3.85 ₱ bbl. From store by the dray load it is selling at $3,87½@4.00 ₱ bbl.

Oats—Sale of 280 bu in bulk, afloat, at 25c. Sales at 26@27c.

Wool—The market is without the slightest animation. Very little offering, and no change in prices.

Cheese—Dull. Sales from store at 5@6c in boxes for Good and Fine. Stock large.

Salt—Sales of 5@600 bbls No. 1 afloat, at Canal, at 95c, and inspection, and 90c clear. Sales No. 2 at 84c, clear. Sales No. 1, delivered on the wharf, at $1,03@1,04 ₱ bbl.

Bacon—The market closed more quiet than for several days previous. City cured is firmly held at 5½c for Shoulders, 6½c for Sides and assorted, and 7½c for Hams. The sales noticed amount to 6@7000 lbs. Prime country cured from wagon rates at 5, 6 and 7c for the several descriptions, and sells from store at ½c advance on these prices. Very little coming in.

Sugar—Sale to the trade of 40 hhds, a mixed lot running from Common to Prime, at 6¾c, short time. This was a forced sale.

Rice—Sale of 10 tierces at 4¾c, short time, to the trade—several single tierces at 4½c.

Pittsburgh Stocks.

The following are quotations for Pittsburgh Stocks, in Philadelphia, under date of 17th:—

	Par value	Offered.	Asked.
Pittsburgh 6's	100	94	95
Bank of Pittsburgh	50	47	50
Merch. and Man. Bank	50	42	45
Exchange Bank	50	42	45

These quotations all show an effect produced by the great fire, and though it is difficult to remove the impress on produced by the cause at present, time, and a short time too, will show it to be groundless. We have yet to hear the first whisper of suspicion as to the perfect solvency of our Banks; and though at the first blush it might be supposed they were severely shaken, yet the great prudence with which they have been conducted, and their circumstances as known, give abundant evidence that they are perfectly sound, and their ultimate losses will be few and small. We have yet to hear of any unusual stringency in the market being produced by the fire.

The number of bad debts contracted by the country during two or three years past, is very small, and when the fire occurred it was an appeal to the debtors to the city to pay up. This has been done in numerous instances to our knowledge, long before the debts had matured. So prompt a liquidation of a large amount of outstanding debt has had a very beneficial effect upon the market generally, and at present it is in a very healthy condition.

In the streets paper is done on as favorable terms as previous to the fire. Respecting City Bonds we have something further to say. They should be at a premium, and we think we can show that so far from the fire affecting the city finances in all probability they will ultimately be greatly improved by it.

Pittsburgh Scrip is quoted at 10 ₱ cent discount in Wheeling. At home it is 12 ₱ cent dis.—the brokers there would make a speculation—if they could.

We have published descriptions of most of the following spurious notes, but the form in which they are given here will admit of a better preservation for reference. All new counterfeits are published in our paper as soon as detected.

Canal Bank, Albany, N. Y.

5's, variously filled up. Paper thick, yellow and oily.

Bank of Northumberland, Northumberland, Pa.

5's. Vignette, female with a child, reapers, &c. On right and female with book. Left end statue of Washington, in a sitting posture.

10's. Vignette, Declaration of Independence. Right end Pat. Lyon at his forge. On left end sailor holding the American flag.

20's. Vignette, Pat. Lyon at his forge, railroad cars in the distance. On right end cattle on left train of cars. All engraved by Underwood, Bald Spurgeon & Duty, Philadelphia, and Danforth, Underwood & Co., New York.

Lancaster Bank, Lancaster, Pa.

5's, spurious. Vignette, shipping, &c. which is not on the genuine.

5's, spurious. Vignette, three female figures, Franklin and La Fayette on the ends engraved by Terry, Pelton & Co. This house has never engraved for the Lancaster Bank.

Danbury Bank, Danbury, Conn.

5's and 10's, spurious. Vignette, shipping warehouses, &c., which is unlike the genuine.

National Bank, Providence, R. I.

5's. Vignette, 5 heads, forming the letter V. Exceedingly well done.

WashingtonBank, Boston, Mass.

1's, letter E. P. A. S engraver, Frost. Engraving much blurred.

Seneca County Bank, Waterloo, N. Y.

50's, spurious. Vignette, a country scene, mills, canal, men grading, &c. Rawdon Wright and Hatch, Engravers. Paper pale and thin.

Bank of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.

5's spurious. Vignette, a steamboat, which is not in the genuine.

Chemical Bank, N. Y.

5's spurious. Vignette, a ship, by which they may be detected. [Bicknell's Reporter.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.

50's on the Union Bank of New York. Altered from ones. On each side of the vignette is the letter "L"—the genuine have "50" on each side of the vignette. "The Union Bank" on the altered note is in block letters—on the genuine, it is in German text.

10's, on the Skowhegan Bank, Maine. Altered from some broken concern. "Showhegan Bank" detected.

The Ohio Star, published at Ravenna, notices a rumor that the Bank of Wooster had stopped payment, and positively asserts upon the "best authority," that nothing has happened to give the least color to it—the Bank has neither stopped nor has it been hard run.

Bicknell's Reporter says money continues abundant in Philadelphia. Good paper is readily negotiated in Bank at 6 per cent—while out of doors the rate is a trifle higher. Business is dull. It now appears to be admitted on all hands that the August interest will be paid when due, and in full. It is also the impression of the shrewd and cautious in such matters that there will be no difficulty with regard to the February interest.

The North American, speaking of State stocks, remarks that "our Pennsylvania loans are again in favor in New York as well as here—with the prospect of the full payment of the August interest, it would seem reasonable to suppose the effect produced in Europe would be decidedly advantageous, and prevent any further returns of the Stock. Unless this homeward current is neutralized, the buoyant prospects of our money market can do little more than maintain their present prices—and the arrival of every packet reminds one of Penelope's web."

It is stated that J. F. D. Lanier, Esq., has succeeded in obtaining a loan in New York and Philadelphia on favorable terms, of $50,000 for the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company. The grading and bridging of the thirty miles from Edinburgh to Indianapolis have been put under contract on favorable terms. The cars in a week or two will run 50 miles from Madison. The receipts for March, April and May were $11,400, being $4,000 more than was received during the same months last year.

Wool Markets.

ROCHESTER, June 14.—WOOL.—The wool market is quite brisk, from 15 to 16,000 lbs have been sold during the week, at from 22 to 34c. It would be proper to add that none of the very best has been brought in as yet.

The amount of wool shipped during the week is 9,519 lbs, which, however, is not all fleece wool, a part being wool that has been pulled from sheep skins.—[Adver.

BUFFALO, June 18.—WOOL.—The most important article now brought to market is that of wool. The price, however, continues to be much below that of last year, but generally, the producer finds a ready market, and at remunerating prices. We have observed several lots sold at 22c, and from thence up to 31, for the better qualities.—[Pilot.

AKRON, June 18.—Wool has come in very briskly during the week, although there is a little less competition than heretofore, and a slight decline in prices. The present prices range from 25 to 32 cents, according to condition and quality.—[Beacon.

KALAMAZOO, June 13.—Wool is beginning to come in plentifully, and is selling at from 20 to 30c, the latter only for a superior quality.

NEW YORK, June 19.—WOOL.—The market for fleece is heavy, and the sale as yet limited. The new clip does not arrive very freely. At Boston there is nothing of importance doing. We do not vary the quotations, but they are the very top of the market. Saxony 38@40, Full Blood Merino 36@37c; ¾ blood 32@34; Native and ¼ 27@29; Superfine pulled 32@33; No. 1, 30@32; No. 2, 24@25; South American washed 10@12½; Washed and Pulled 20@21; Unwashed 5@7; African 8@14; Smyrna 10@13; Mexican 12@13.—[Tribune.

ST LOUIS, June 12.

WOOL.—The demand is lively, and all qualities are freely taken at prices within the range of our last quotations—say from 16 to 28c ₱ lb, as in quality and condition.—Repub.

BOSTON, June 16.

WOOL.—There has been but a limited business done in this article during the week, as the manufacturers buy sparingly. When the new clip comes to market, and the prices are established, they will purchase more freely. As yet no new wool has come to market. We hear of but few sales by the growers, who are generally unwilling to submit to the reduction from the prices of last year, which is expected to take place. Our quotations are the 6 mos prices, and we quote as high as the state of the market will justify.

Prime Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb		40@43
American full blood	do	37@38
do 3-4	do	35@36
do 1-2	do	32@33
do 1-4 and common	do	30@31
Spanish Sheep, R F and S		—@—
Smyrna do washed		20@22
do do unwashed		10@15
Bengasi, unwashed		6@12
Saxony, clean		—@—
Buenos Ayres, unpicked		7@10
do picked		10@14
Super Northern pulled lamb		36@38
No. 1 do do	do	31@35
2 do do	do	25@25
3 do do	do	14@17

—[Courier.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16.

We have never known the Cotton market as quiet as it was yesterday. There appeared to be no disposition on the part of either buyers or sellers to do business until the receipt of the advices by the Great Western come to hand. The business doing in Western produce and Sugar is small, and without any change in prices since our last remarks. There is a moderate business doing in Exchange; 60 day bills on the North ¼ to ½ per cent. dis.; sight, par to ¼ per cent. prem., the most current rate being ¼ per cent. prem.

The rivalry between the Beaver lines of Packets is at an end. An arrangement has been made by which the proprietors of the Michigan and Lake Erie become joint owners of the two boats. The Wisconsin is withdrawn from the line, and is now fitting up to be put into the Cincinnati trade, as a Passenger Packet; a service for which she is well calculated, having great power and speed. The Michigan and Erie will form a morning and evening line to Beaver.

SPLENDID PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the House and Lot he occupies near the head of 7th street, adjoining the dwelling of the Rev. Dr Black. The property is pleasantly situated, being so far removed from the throng of the city as to be free from almost all the smoke and dust, and still near enough for any person doing business any where in the city. The house is large and in good condition; it contains ten rooms besides a finished basement, excellent well and hydrant water, with stabling, carriage and coal house. The lot is 80 feet by 90, running on two streets.

ALSO—A lot of ground near Holmes' Hill on accommodating terms. This lot offers a rare chance to brickmakers, having several feet excellent brick clay on it.

Inquire of [je24-d3t] CHARLES ROWAN.

NOTICE.

INGRAM & ELLIOTT and William McDonald have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm and style of Ingram, Elliott & Co., and will continue the Book and Paper business at the old established store, No. 78 Market street, between Fourth st. and the Diamond.

In a few days they will be receiving a large addition to their present stock of Books, Paper, Stationery &c., to which they would invite the attention of their customers and the public generally.

ALEXANDER INGRAM, Jr.
R. MILLER ELLIOTT.
WILLIAM McDONALD.

June 12, 1845. je23-d3w

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A TWO story Brick House and Lot for sale in Allegheny City, situated between the canal and the Butler pike. The house is calculated for a small store and dwelling and is a good location. An ind spute title will be given. The above property will be sold low for cash, if application is made soon. For further particulars call on the subscriber in the Diamond, Allegheny. [je21-d&w1w] ALEX. MAJOR.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at the room adjoining Spencer & M'Donald's Leather store, MARKET STREET,

An Entire New Stock of Goods,

Consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c. All of which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash, or exchanged for Country Produce.

The public are respectfully requested to call and examine his stock, which in quality and price, will afford inducements to purchasers.

ALEXANDER CONN.

Steubenville, May 8, 1845—je26-d&w3t

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Cabinet and Bellows making business, under the firm of Lemon & Powers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. James Lemon having purchased the entire interest of Thomas Powers, is hereby authorized to make all settlements necessary to close the business of the late firm.

JAMES LEMON.
Pittsburgh, June 16, 1845. THOMAS POWERS.

CABINET AND BELLOWS MANUFACTORY.

Having purchased the entire interest of Mr. Thomas Powers, in the late firm of Lemon & Powers, I hereby respectfully inform my friends that I still continue to manufacture the above articles in all their different varieties, at the old stand on 4th street, (having re-built since the fire,) where I may at all times be found.

je14-d&w3w JAMES LEMON.

STRAY COW.

EROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber living in Franklin Township, Allegheny County, a black and white Cow, with a white face, supposed to be about 12 or 13 years of age. The owner is desired to come forward—prove property—pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law.

je23-w3t* JAMES MEANS.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County No. 31 of March Term 1840.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Sylvanus Lothrop.

And now to wit June 7, 1845, on the petition of Sylvanus Lothrop, setting forth the payment of dividends by the assignees under the voluntary assignment made by him for the benefit of creditors, on the 21st day of December, 1839, and praying the said Court to order a reconveyance by the said Assignees, of the balance of the property assigned by him, remaining still undisposed of in their hands, and not required for the purposes of the said Trust, and further to discharge the said assignees from the same. It is ordered and decreed by the said Court, that the prayer of the petitioner will be granted and allowed, unless cause be shown on or before Saturday, the 5th day of July next, why the same should not be allowed. Attest GEO. R. RIDDLE,
je17-w8t Prothonotary.

FARM FOR SALE.

ONE hundred and fifty acres of good land for sale in Butler county, 19 miles from Pittsburgh, situated on the old Harmony road, adjoining the farms of Mr Garvin and Mr Graham, with a good hewed log house and barn, two small orchards, with several springs of excellent water, about 75 acres cleared and under fence. For terms apply to JOSEPH MARLATT, 54 Penn street, or to THOS. FARLEY, Allegheny City, or to JACOB MARLATT, on the premises. je7-d&w1t

RICH FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

83 Market street, Pittsburgh.
B. E. CONSTABLE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has made extensive arrangements for the Fall and Winter trade, which will enable him to offer to purchasers the best and cheapest stock of

NEW FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

in this market.

B. E. C. has received and opened a large assortment of Black and colored Silks, in great variety—rich, and the newest styles;

Cashmere d'Ecosse, latest Paris style;
Paris Mousline de Laines, newest des gns;
Reps Cashmere, entirely new;
Chamelion Cassans, Tiesans;
Crape d'Cypress, Black Bombazines;
Splendid French Broche Shawls, latest importations;
Cashmere, Pompadour and Turkard, do.
Plain and embroidered Thibet, mode colors and black;
Rich new style wool Shawls;
A large stock of low price wool Shawls, in stripes, figures and plaids;
New style French prints; American do., new fall patterns, from 6 cents upwards;
Lupins, French Merinos, AA quality, blue, black and mode colors;
Splendid Parisian style of Bonnet Ribbons;
A large stock of rich new do. from 12½ cents upwards
Various styles of Neck and Cap do;
Artificial Flowers;
Bajou's Kid Gloves, new style do;
Ladies' Lace Caps, newest patterns;
English Thread Lace and Edgings;
Lisle, Guipure, Ashburton and other styles of do;
Plain and figured net for Caps, Capes and Veils;
Plain and hem-stitch Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs;
Revière do; Muslin Trimmings;
Blue black and colored Velvets;
Changeable Mode for Bonnets;
Black and French Olive Cloth for Ladies' Cloaks;
Figured French Merinos, for do;
Plain, figured, changeable Plaid Alpaccas;
High colored Gala Plaids, for children's wear.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

French, West of England and American Cloths;
New style Cassimeres; Vestings in great variety;
Rich Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, &c., &c.

With every other article in the Dry Goods line, at the smallest possible advance from the first cost.

oct3-wtf

Superior Horse and Cattle Medicines
PREPARED AND DISPENSED BY

WM. P. GILES,

VETERINARY SURGEON, *Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

W. P. Giles would respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and the public in general, he still intends practising the Veterinary Art in the above named place, having been doing so for the last sixteen months in the city of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, been employed by citizens—gentlemen of talent—fully able to judge of man's practicable qualifications, he hopes he has proved himself to them, capable of treating the various diseases to which horses, &c., are liable, in an able and scientific manner, and hopes by reasonable charges and assiduous attention, to merit the approbation of all who may entrust him with the care of their stock.

Good Stabling for Sick Horses, with reasonable charges.

Castrating Horses on the old and improved modern principles.

Sick and Lame Horses attended at their respective Stables.

W. P. Giles returns his gratitude to his friends and the public, for the patronage conferred upon him during his residence in the city of Pittsburgh, and politely solicits a continuance of their commands.

REFERENCES.

Rody Patterson,	R. H. Patterson,
John D. Miller,	John Little, Esq.,
J. D. W. White,	James Fenlon.

mar29-d1w&w3mo.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS,
AT PITT